# Table of Contents Section II – Soil and Site Information

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
	ions		
ions	il Interpretations		
2	1/02 the Soils	1/02	SOI
2	1/02 Descriptions	1/93	SOI
2	1/02	1/02	SOI
2	1/02 Index ning	1/02	SOI
2	1/02	1/02	SOI
3	1/93 erpretations vity	1/93	SOI
2	1/02	1/02	SOI
2	1/02	1/02	SOI
)2	1/02	1/02	SOI
2	<b>1/02</b>	1/02	SOI
		1/	<b>U</b> 2

	Issue Date	Date of Last Review	Responsible Staff
Mined Land Interpretations	1/93	1/93	SOI
Use and Explanation of Mined Land Interpr	retations		
Windbreak Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
*Conservation Tree and Shrub Managemen	t Report		
<b>Engineering Interpretations</b>	1/02	1/02	SOI
*Engineering Index Properties			
*Physical Properties of the Soils			
*Chemical Properties of the Soils			
*Water Features			
*Soil Features			
*Water Management Report			
Waste Disposal Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
*Sanitary Facilities Report			
*Agricultural Waste Management Report			
Water Quantity and Quality Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
Use and Explanation of Water Quantity and	l Quality Inte	rpretations	
*Appendix A – Soils Potential For Surface I	Loss and Lea	ching	
*Appendix B – Pesticide Selected Properties	s Database		
*Appendix C – Herbicide Selected Propertic	es Database		
*Soil-Pesticide Interaction Screening Proce	dure Worksh	eet (Blank)	
*WIN-PST SPISP II Soil Sensitivity to Pesti	cide Loss Rai	ting Report	
Hydric Soil Interpretations	1/02	1/02	SOI
Use and Explanation of Hydric Soil Interpre	etations		
*Hydric Soils List			
<b>HEL Interpretations</b>	7/95	1/00	SOI
Use and Explanation of Highly Erodible Lat *Highly Erodible Lands Report	nd Interpreta	tions	
*LS and Supporting Data for 1990 Frozen I	HEL List		
*CRP 20 Soil Supporting Data for 1990 Fro		rt	
ord 20 son supporting Daniejor 1990 I re		•	

<sup>\*</sup>County specific computer generated reports.

### ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

### Allen County, Kansas: Published

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
003CD	Collinsville Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes	3	*
003EK	Eram-Clareson Complex, 1 To 15 Percent Slopes	33	*
003E0	Eram-Gullied Land Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes	7	*
003ED	Eram-Talihina Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes	43	*
0030P	Olpe Gravelly Silt Loam, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes	293	*
003SF	Summit Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes	254	*
003SH	Summit Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes	19	*
0033H	Woodson Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes	43	*
011PA	Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	574	0.2
011RC	Ringo-Clareson Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes	24	*
133BH	Bates-Collinsville Complex, 4 To 20 Percent Slopes	94	*
133LA	Lanton Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded	103	*
	Lanton Sitt Loam, Occasionally Flooded	103	1 1
133SC	Shidler-Catoosa Silt Loams, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes	737	0.2
207RD	Ringo-Sogn Complex, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes	2	1 1
Ba	Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes	8,974	2.8
Bb	Bates Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes	5,645	1.7
Bc	Bates Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded	1,118	0.3
BOP	Borrow Pits	85	*
Ca	Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	42,827	13.2
Cb	Catoosa-Rock Outcrop Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes	21,653	6.7
Cc	Collinsville-Bates Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes	3,602	1.1
Da	Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes	25,119	7.8
Db	Dennis Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes	5,947	1.8
Dc	Dennis-Kenoma Silt Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	1,252	0.4
Ea	Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes	1,959	0.6
Eb	Eram Silty Clay Loam. 4 To 7 Percent Slopes	4.464	1.4
Ec	Eram Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded	1,395	0.4
GRP	Grave  Dits And Ouarries	72	*
Ka	Kenoma Silt Loam. 1 To 3 Percent Slopes	74,663	23.1
La	Leanna Silt Loam Occasionally Flooded	1,960	0.6
Ma	Mason Silt Loam. Rarely Flooded	8,880	2.7
MAL	Made   T.and	135	*
Na	Nowata Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes	5 106	1.6
0a	Olpe Soils, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes	2,896	0.9
Ob	Osage Silty Clay Loam Occasionally Flooded	4 222	1.3
Oc	Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded	3,803	1.2
0a	Ouarry	511	0.2
Ta	Talihina Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes	1,084	0.3
Tb	Talihina Stony Silty Clay Loam, 8 To 25 Percent Slopes	931	0.3
Va	Wordigrig Cilt Ioam Oggagionally Floodod	12 575	4.2
Vb	Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled	14,974	4.6
M M	WaterWater	1,144	0.4
Wa	Woodson Silt Loam, O To 2 Percent Slopes	28,777	8.9
1	Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes		
Za	Zaar Silty Clay, 1 to 3 Percent SlopesZaar Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes	29,705	9.2
ZAA	Zaar Silty Clay, U TO 2 Percent Slopes	247	
Zb	Zaar Silty Clay, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes	4,432	1.4
	Total	323,386	100.0

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{^{\star}}$  Less than 0.1 percent.

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units, shown in the NonTechnical Descriptions report. These descriptions are written in terminology that Non-technical users of soil survey information can understand. Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and other NRCS employees for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and National Soil Information System records are the basis for these descriptions.

#### 003CD Collinsville Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Collinsville soil makes up 65 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep summit, shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Bates soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

#### 003EK Eram-Clareson Complex, 1 To 15 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Clareson soil makes up 20 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

### 003EO Eram-Gullied Land Complex, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram, eroded, soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping shoulder hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Gullied Land soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a hillslope on upland. <runoff is missing> The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

### 003EP Eram-Talihina Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Talihina soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

0030P Olpe Gravelly Silt Loam, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes
Olpe soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land
Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep paleoterrace on upland.
The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of cherty clayey alluvium. This soil
is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and
a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water
table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site.
It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

003SF Summit Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Summit soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

003SH Summit Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Summit soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 30 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

003WF Woodson Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Woodson soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey sediments. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

011PA Parsons Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Parsons soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on upland, ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

011RC Ringo-Clareson Complex, 9 To 15 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 70 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Clareson soil makes up 15 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Flats (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

133BH Bates-Collinsville Complex, 4 To 20 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 45 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Collinsville soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandstone residuum. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7e.

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### 133LA Lanton Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Lanton soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

#### 133SC Shidler-Catoosa Silt Loams, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Shidler soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to strongly sloping drainageway on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Catoosa soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

#### 207RD Ringo-Sogn Complex, 4 To 15 Percent Slopes

Ringo soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 40 to 60 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Sogn soil makes up 30 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of loamy residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Limy (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

### Ba Bates Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

### Bb Bates Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Bates soil makes up 88 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

### Bc Bates Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Bates, eroded, soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

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Ca Catoosa Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping ridge on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Cb Catoosa-Rock Outcrop Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

Catoosa soil makes up 60 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to strongly sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Cc Collinsville-Bates Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes

Collinsville soil makes up 50 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 4 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Bates soil makes up 40 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

Da Dennis Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope drainageway on upland, hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Db Dennis Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Dc Dennis-Kenoma Silt Loams, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Dennis soil makes up 55 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2e.

Kenoma soil makes up 35 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

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Ea Eram Silty Clay Loam, 1 To 4 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping summit ridge on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

Eb Eram Silty Clay Loam, 4 To 7 Percent Slopes

Eram soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping backslope drainageway on upland, ridge on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ec Eram Silty Clay Loam, 2 To 7 Percent Slopes, Eroded

Eram, eroded, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping to moderately sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of silty and clayey residuum weathered from shale. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Ka Kenoma Silt Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Kenoma soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping summit hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from limestone and shale. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil contains a very slightly saline horizon, This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

La Leanna Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Leanna, drained, soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty and clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a high available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Ma Mason Silt Loam, Rarely Flooded

Mason soil makes up 93 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 1.

Na Nowata Silt Loam, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Nowata soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping drainageway on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from limestone. The soil is 20 to 40 inches deep to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

Oa Olpe Soils, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes

Olpe soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of ancient clayey alluvium. This soil is well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6e.

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Ob Osage Silty Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Oc Osage Silty Clay, Occasionally Flooded

Osage soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is negligible. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is occasional ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. This soil is in the Clay Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Ta Talihina Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

Talihina soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping to moderately steep backslope hillslope on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 6s.

Tb Talihina Stony Silty Clay Loam, 8 To 25 Percent Slopes

Talihina soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a strongly sloping to steep backslope escarpment on upland. The runoff class is very high. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from clayey shale. The soil is 10 to 20 inches deep to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a very low available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 7s.

Va Verdigris Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded

Verdigris soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2w.

Vb Verdigris Silt Loam, Channeled

Verdigris soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping flood plain on river valley. The runoff class is low. The parent material consists of silty alluvium. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a very high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. This soil is in the Loamy Lowland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 5w.

Wa Woodson Silt Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Woodson soil makes up 90 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping paleoterrace on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of loess over ancient clayey alluvium. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 15 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 2s.

Za Zaar Silty Clay, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a gently sloping footslope hillslope on upland, drainageway on upland. The runoff class is medium. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3e.

ZAA Zaar Silty Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 85 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a nearly level to gently sloping hillslope on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 22 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 3w.

Zb Zaar Silty Clay, 3 To 7 Percent Slopes

Zaar soil makes up 100 percent of the map unit. This map unit is in the Cherokee Prairies Major Land Resource Area. This soil occurs on a moderately sloping footslope hillslope on upland, drainageway on upland. The runoff class is high. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from shale. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a very high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. This soil is in the Clay Upland (pe35-42) range site. It is in the nonirrigated land capability classification 4e.

# 003CD—Collinsville complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Collinsville: 65 percent Bates: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Collinsville

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Summit, shoulder Parent material: Sandstone residuum

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About

2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.4

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very low

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; loam H2—6 to 11 inches; loam

R—11 to 15 inches; unweathered bedrock

### **Bates**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and

silty residuum

weathered from sandstone and shale

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.3

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; loam

H2—6 to 32 inches; gravelly clay loam H3—32 to 36 inches; gravelly clay loam Cr—36 to 40 inches; unweathered bedrock

# Minor Components Dennis

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### **Talihina**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### **Eram**

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### **Summit**

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 003EK—Eram-Clareson complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 60 percent Clareson: 20 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Eram**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275 Section II: Soil Descriptions, Technical KS-NRCS January 2002

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 5.1 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam H2—15 to 33 inches; silty clay

Cr-33 to 41 inches; weathered bedrock

Clareson

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from limestone

Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.9

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; flaggy silty clay loam H2—7 to 24 inches; very flaggy silty clay R—24 to 32 inches; unweathered bedrock

Minor Components Rock outcrop

Composition: About 5 percent

Summit

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42) Catoosa

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

**Talihina** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 1 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 003EO—Eram-Gullied land complex, 3 to 7 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 40 percent Gullied land: 40 percent Minor components: 20 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

**Eram** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Shoulder

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 5.1 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam

H2—15 to 33 inches; silty clay

Cr—33 to 41 inches; weathered bedrock

### **Gullied land**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

### **Minor Components Dennis**

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### **Talihina**

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### Collinsville

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively

drained

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-

42)

### Summit

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Kenoma

Composition: About 1 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# 003EP—Eram-Talihina silty clay loams, 5 to 20 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 45 percent Talihina: 35 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Eram**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 5.2 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam H2—15 to 33 inches; silty clay

Cr-33 to 37 inches; weathered bedrock

### **Talihina**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered

from shale Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; silty clay loam Cr-15 to 23 inches; weathered bedrock

**Minor Components** Summit

Composition: About 10 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Clareson

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42)

Collinsville

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively

drained

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 003OP—Olpe gravelly silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

## Map Unit Composition

Olpe: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

Olpe

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Paleoterrace on upland Parent material: Cherty clayey alluvium

Slope: 3 to 15 percent Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; gravelly silt loam

H2—10 to 16 inches; gravelly silty clay loam H3—16 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly silty

H4—60 to 70 inches; silty clay

**Minor Components** 

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Clareson

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42)

**Eram** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Kenoma

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Catoosa

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 003SF—Summit silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Summit: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Summit**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.6

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to

36 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam H2—8 to 12 inches; silty clay H3—12 to 69 inches; silty clay

# Minor Components Catoosa

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Clareson

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42)

### **Dennis**

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Okemah

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### **Eram**

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 1 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### Lula

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Woodson

Composition: About 2 percent

Slope: 1 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# 003SH—Summit silty clay loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Summit: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Summit**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 9.6

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 24 to

36 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam H2—8 to 12 inches; silty clay H3—12 to 69 inches; silty clay

# Minor Components Dennis

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Clareson

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42)

#### Eram

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### Okemah

Composition: About 3 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 003WF—Woodson silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Composition**

Woodson: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

### **Component Descriptions**

### Woodson

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Paleoterrace on upland

Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Silty and clayey sediments

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.7

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 4 to 9

inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

### Typical Profile:

A—0 to 10 inches; silt loam Bt1—10 to 21 inches; silty clay Bt2—21 to 30 inches; silty clay BC—30 to 48 inches; silty clay C—48 to 60 inches; silty clay

### Minor Components Kenoma

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### Summit

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

General Considerations: Most areas of this soil are cultivated. This soil is suited to most crops grown in the watershed. Wetness and seasonal droughtiness can limit crops in some years. Erosion is a slight hazard that can be controlled by conservation tillage or no-tills. This soil is well suited to tame grasses. The wetness limits the suitability of this soil for engineering uses. The land capability classification is IIs.

# 011PA—Parsons silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Composition**

Parsons: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

### **Component Descriptions**

### **Parsons**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Paleoterrace on upland, ridge on

upland

Parent material: Loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from

shale

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

Available water capacity: High (About 9.8)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 11.0

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam H2-7 to 15 inches; silt loam H3—15 to 40 inches; silty clay H4-40 to 60 inches; silty clay

### **Minor Components Bates**

Composition: About 6 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Catoosa

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 011RC—Ringo-Clareson complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Ringo: 70 percent Clareson: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Ringo

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 9 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silty clay H2—10 to 30 inches; silty clay

Cr-30 to 31 inches; weathered bedrock

### Clareson

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from limestone

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Surface fragments: About 1 to 3 percent

rounded stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 3.1 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 6.2 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; stony silty clay loam H2—10 to 15 inches; very flaggy silty clay

H3—15 to 32 inches; extremely flaggy silty

R—32 to 34 inches; unweathered bedrock

### **Minor Components** Catoosa

Composition: About 8 percent

Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### Zaar

Composition: About 7 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# 133BH—Bates-Collinsville complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Bates: 45 percent Collinsville: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

#### **Bates**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and

silty residuum

weathered from sandstone and shale

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.8 inches) Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.9 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; loam H2—8 to 16 inches; loam H3—16 to 27 inches; clay loam

Cr—27 to 31 inches; unweathered bedrock

### Collinsville

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Parent material: Sandstone residuum

Slope: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About

2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.7)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

### Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 8 inches; loam

H2—8 to 14 inches; loam, fine sandy loam R—14 to 18 inches; unweathered bedrock

### **Minor Components** Lebo

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

### **Eram**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### **Dennis**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 3 to 6 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# 133LA—Lanton silt loam, occasionally flooded

# **Map Unit Composition**

Lanton: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

### **Component Descriptions**

Lanton

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Flood plain on river valley Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.6 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

24 inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 12 inches; silt loam

H2-12 to 32 inches: silty clay loam H3—32 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

**Minor Components** Osage

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

# 133SC—Shidler-Catoosa silt loams, 1 to 8 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Shidler: 50 percent Catoosa: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

Shidler

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Drainageway on upland

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.4

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.7 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 12 inches; silt loam

R—12 to 14 inches; unweathered bedrock

Catoosa

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.3 inches) Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.3)

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 10 inches; silt loam H2—10 to 31 inches; silty clay loam R—31 to 33 inches; unweathered bedrock

# **Minor Components**

Lebo

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland Slope: 8 to 15 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Rock outcrop

Composition: About 5 percent Drainage class: Well drained

# 207RD—Ringo-Sogn complex, 4 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Ringo: 50 percent Sogn: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Ringo

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 4 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.9

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam H2—8 to 37 inches; silty clay H3—37 to 50 inches; silty clay

Cr—50 to 60 inches; weathered bedrock

### Sogn

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Loamy residuum weathered

from limestone Slope: 4 to 15 percent

Surface fragments: About 0 to 10 percent

boulders

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

in/nr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.8

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.6

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Shallow Limy (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam

R—9 to 13 inches; unweathered bedrock

### Minor Components Clareson

Composition: About 20 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Flats (pe35-42)

# Ba—Bates loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Bates: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Bates**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum weathered from sandstone over sandy and

silty residuum

weathered from sandstone and shale

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.1

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6 feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; loam H2-10 to 15 inches; loam

H3—15 to 32 inches; gravelly clay loam Cr—32 to 36 inches; weathered bedrock

**Minor Components** Collinsville

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 4 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

drainageway on upland Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

**Eram** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Bb—Bates loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes

### Map Unit Composition

Bates: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

**Bates** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum

weathered from sandstone

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Low (About 6.0 inches) Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 8 inches; loam

H2—8 to 13 inches; loam H3—13 to 32 inches; gravelly clay loam Cr—32 to 36 inches; weathered bedrock

# **Minor Components**

Collinsville

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic)
Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-

42)

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 4 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

**Eram** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

drainageway on upland Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Bc—Bates loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, eroded

# **Map Unit Composition**

Bates: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

**Bates** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum

weathered from sandstone

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Low (About 4.2 inches) Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 6 inches; loam

H2—6 to 23 inches; gravelly clay loam Cr—23 to 27 inches; weathered bedrock

**Minor Components** Collinsville

Composition: About 6 percent Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 5 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Phase: Eroded

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

**BOP—Borrow Pits** 

General Considerations: An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed usually for construction purposes.

# Ca—Catoosa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Catoosa: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

Catoosa

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.3 inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5)

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 11 inches; silt loam

H2—11 to 16 inches; silty clay loam H3—16 to 27 inches; silty clay loam

R—27 to 35 inches; unweathered bedrock

# Minor Components

Kenoma

Composition: About 6 percent

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Zaar

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Cb—Catoosa-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Catoosa: 60 percent Rock outcrop: 30 percent Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Catoosa

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.4 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 6.0 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 11 inches; silty clay loam H2—11 to 27 inches; silty clay loam R—27 to 31 inches; unweathered bedrock

### **Rock outcrop**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

# **Minor Components**

### Eram

Composition: About 10 percent Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

drainageway on upland

Slope: 4 to 7 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Cc—Collinsville-Bates complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Collinsville: 50 percent Bates: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

### Collinsville

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

sandstone

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately rapid (About

2.00 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.0

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 1.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

## Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam

H2—7 to 15 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam R—15 to 17 inches; unweathered bedrock

### **Bates**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Sandy and silty residuum

weathered from sandstone

Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 5.2 inches) Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.8 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; loam H2-8 to 11 inches; loam

H3—11 to 32 inches; gravelly clay loam Cr—32 to 34 inches; weathered bedrock

**Minor Components** Catoosa

Composition: About 4 percent

Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

Slope: 1 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: drainageway on

upland ridge on upland

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

**Dennis** 

Composition: About 3 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Da—Dennis silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

**Map Unit Composition** 

Dennis: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

**Dennis** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Drainageway on upland, hillslope on

upland

Hillslope position: Footslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 9.4

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.2)

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

18 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 10 inches; silt loam

H2—10 to 19 inches; silty clay loam

H3—19 to 60 inches; silty clay

**Minor Components Bates** 

Composition: About 6 percent

Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Olpe

Composition: About 4 percent Geomorphic Position: hillslope on paleoterrace on upland

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Drainage class: Well drained Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Db—Dennis silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

**Map Unit Composition** 

Dennis: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

**Dennis** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Section II: Soil Descriptions, Technical KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275 KS-NRCS January 2002 Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 9.4)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.2

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

18 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam H2—9 to 19 inches; silty clay loam

H3—19 to 60 inches; silty clay

**Minor Components** 

Zaar

Composition: About 10 percent Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

drainageway on upland

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Dc—Dennis-Kenoma silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Dennis: 55 percent Kenoma: 35 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

**Dennis** 

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 9.4

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.2

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

18 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical Profile:

H1-0 to 10 inches; silt loam H2—10 to 19 inches; silty clay loam

H3—19 to 60 inches; silty clay

Kenoma

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from

limestone and

shale

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 10.1

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 8.7 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam H2—8 to 32 inches; silty clay H3—32 to 60 inches; silty clay

**Minor Components** Catoosa

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# Ea—Eram silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

### **Eram**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Ridge on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 5.0 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.3 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to 18 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silty clay loam H2—9 to 33 inches; silty clay Cr—33 to 37 inches; weathered bedrock

# Minor Components Bates

Composition: About 10 percent Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland Slope: 1 to 4 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# Eb—Eram silty clay loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

### **Component Descriptions**

### **Eram**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Drainageway on upland, ridge on

upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale *Slope:* 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.3 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam H2—8 to 30 inches; silty clay

Cr—30 to 34 inches; weathered bedrock

# Minor Components Bates

Composition: About 10 percent Geomorphic Position: ridge on upland

Slope: 4 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

# Ec—Eram silty clay loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes, eroded

# **Map Unit Composition**

Eram: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Eram**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Silty and clayey residuum

weathered from shale Slope: 2 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Low (About 4.5 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.5 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Very high

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275 Section II : Soil Descriptions, Technical KS-NRCS January 2002

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silty clay loam H2—8 to 30 inches; silty clay Cr—30 to 34 inches; weathered bedrock

**Minor Components Bates** 

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 1 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (paralithic) Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

**GRP—Gravel Pits And Quarries** 

Ka—Kenoma silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

**Map Unit Composition** 

Kenoma: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

Kenoma

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Summit

Parent material: Loess over ancient clayey alluvium and/or residuum weathered from

limestone and

shale

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 10.1

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 8.7 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches: silt loam

H2—8 to 32 inches; silty clay H3—32 to 60 inches; silty clay

**Minor Components** 

Zaar

Composition: About 6 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

drainageway on upland Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Catoosa

Composition: About 4 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches

to bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

La—Leanna silt loam, occasionally flooded

**Map Unit Composition** 

Leanna: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

**Component Descriptions** 

Leanna

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Flood plain on river valley Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: High (About 10.2)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 6.9 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

24 inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 16 inches; silt loam H2—16 to 52 inches; silty clay H3—52 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275 Section II: Soil Descriptions, Technical KS-NRCS January 2002

# Minor Components

Osage

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

### Hepler

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

# Ma—Mason silt loam, rarely flooded

# **Map Unit Composition**

Mason: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

### Mason

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies
Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: High (About 10.6

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 4.5

LEP)

Flooding hazard: Rare

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 1

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; silt loam

H2—17 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

# Minor Components Osage

Composition: About 7 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

### MAL—Made Land

# Na—Nowata silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Nowata: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Nowata**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Drainageway on upland

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

limestone

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to

bedrock (lithic)

Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Moderately slow (About

0.20 in/hr)

Available water capacity: Low (About 3.6 inches) Shrink-swell potential: High (About 6.1 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

## Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

H2—9 to 12 inches; very channery silty clay

ioam

H3—12 to 27 inches; extremely channery

silty clay loam

R—27 to 31 inches; unweathered bedrock

### Minor Components Rock outcrop

Composition: About 10 percent

# Oa—Olpe Soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Composition**

Olpe: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

### Olpe

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Hillslope on paleoterrace on upland

Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Ancient clayey alluvium

Slope: 3 to 15 percent Drainage class: Well drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Very low (About 1.7)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Moderate (About 5.3)

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Loamy Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 15 inches; gravelly silt loam H2—15 to 26 inches; extremely gravelly silty

clay loam

H3—26 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly silty

### **Minor Components** Rock outcrop

Composition: About 15 percent

# Ob—Osage silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

# **Map Unit Composition**

Osage: 100 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Osage

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Flood plain on river valley Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Moderate (About 7.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 13.5

Flooding hazard: Occasional Ponding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 0 to

12 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 13 inches; silty clay loam H2—13 to 37 inches; silty clay H3—37 to 60 inches; silty clay

# Oc—Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded

## Map Unit Composition

Osage: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Osage

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Flood plain on river valley Parent material: Clayey alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 6.4

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 12.5

Flooding hazard: Occasional Ponding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

18 inches

Runoff class: Negligible

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay H2—6 to 17 inches; silty clay H3-17 to 60 inches; clay

# **Minor Components**

### Lanton

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

### **Verdigris**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

### Qa—Quarry

# Ta—Talihina silty clay loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

## Map Unit Composition

Talihina: 100 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Talihina**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered

from clayey shale Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.9

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: High (About 7.6 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to 24 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; silty clay loam Cr—17 to 19 inches; weathered bedrock

# Tb—Talihina stony silty clay loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes

### **Map Unit Composition**

Talihina: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

### **Talihina**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Escarpment on upland Hillslope position: Backslope

Parent material: Clayey residuum weathered

from clayey shale Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to

bedrock (paralithic)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Very low (About 2.1

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.5

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

24 inches

Runoff class: Very high

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

### Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 17 inches; silty clay loam H2—17 to 20 inches; silty clay loam Cr—20 to 24 inches; weathered bedrock

# **Minor Components**

### Zaar

Composition: About 15 percent Geomorphic Position: drainageway on upland

hillslope on upland *Slope:* 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Va—Verdigris silt loam, occasionally flooded

# Map Unit Composition

Verdigris: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### **Verdigris**

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Flood plain on river valley Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275 Section II: Soil Descriptions, Technical KS-NRCS January 2002

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.3)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.2 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Occasional

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 23 inches; silt loam H2—23 to 60 inches; silt loam

**Minor Components** Osage

> Composition: About 10 percent Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

# Vb—Verdigris silt loam, channeled

# **Map Unit Composition**

Verdigris: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

## **Component Descriptions**

Verdigris

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Flood plain on river valley

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Slowest permeability: Moderate (About 0.60

Available water capacity: Very high (About 12.3

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Low (About 2.2 LEP)

Flooding hazard: Frequent

Depth to seasonal water saturation: More than 6

feet

Runoff class: Low

Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 23 inches; silt loam H2-23 to 60 inches; silt loam

### **Minor Components** Osage

Composition: About 10 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent Drainage class: Poorly drained

Ecological site: Clay Lowland (pe35-42)

### W—Water

# Wa—Woodson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## Map Unit Composition

Woodson: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

Woodson

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Paleoterrace on upland

Parent material: Loess over ancient clayey

alluvium

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.7)

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 13.5

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 6 to

24 inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 8 inches; silt loam H2—8 to 31 inches; silty clay H3—31 to 60 inches; silty clay

### **Minor Components**

Zaar

Composition: About 10 percent

Geomorphic Position: hillslope on upland

drainageway on upland Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

# Za—Zaar silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Zaar: 100 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

Zaar

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Hillslope on upland, drainageway on

upland

Hillslope position: Footslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

shale

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 9.7

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

24 inches

Runoff class: Medium

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 18 inches; silty clay H2—18 to 57 inches; silty clay H3—57 to 63 inches; silty clay

# ZAA—Zaar silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

## **Map Unit Composition**

Zaar: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

Zaar

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies Landform: Hillslope on upland

Parent material: Ancient alluvium and/or clayey colluvium and/or residuum weathered from shale

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Slow (About 0.06 in/hr) Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.3

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 11.5

LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to

24 inches Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42) Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 7 inches; silty clay H2—7 to 22 inches; silty clay H3—22 to 41 inches; silty clay H4—41 to 52 inches; silty clay H5—52 to 60 inches; silty clay

# Minor Components Woodson

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### **Parsons**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

### **Verdigris**

Composition: About 5 percent

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Moderately well drained Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)

# Zb—Zaar silty clay, 3 to 7 percent slopes

### Map Unit Composition

Zaar: 100 percent

# **Component Descriptions**

### Zaar

MLRA: 112 - Cherokee Prairies

Landform: Hillslope on upland, drainageway on

upland

Hillslope position: Footslope

Parent material: Residuum weathered from

shale

Slope: 3 to 7 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained Slowest permeability: Very slow (About 0.00

in/hr)

Available water capacity: Moderate (About 8.5

inches)

Shrink-swell potential: Very high (About 11.2 LEP)

Flooding hazard: None

Depth to seasonal water saturation: About 12 to 24 inches

Runoff class: High

Ecological site: Clay Upland (pe35-42)

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical Profile:

H1—0 to 18 inches; silty clay H2—18 to 57 inches; silty clay H3—57 to 63 inches; silty clay

#### PRIME FARMLAND Allen County, Kansas

Prime farmland is one of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short— and long—range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high—quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some parts of the survey area has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

# PRIME FARMLAND--Continued Allen County, Kansas : Published

Map symbol	Mapunit name	Farmland Classification
003SF 003WF 011PA Ba Bb Ca Da Db Dc Ea Ma Va Wa Za Wa ZAA Zb 133LA La Ob	Summit silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes Woodson silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes Parsons silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes Bates loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes Bates loam, 4 to 7 percent slopes Catoosa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes Dennis silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes Dennis silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes Dennis silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes Dennis silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes Eram silty clay loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes Kenoma silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes Kenoma silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes Wason silt loam, rarely flooded Verdigris silt loam, occasionally flooded Woodson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes Zaar silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes Zaar silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes Zaar silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes Lanton silt loam, occasionally flooded Leanna silt loam, occasionally flooded Osage silty clay loam, occasionally flooded Osage silty clay, occasionally flooded	All areas are prime farmland Prime farmland if drained Prime farmland if drained Prime farmland if drained Prime farmland if drained

### SOIL RATING FOR PLANT GROWTH, modified 1998 Allen County, Kansas

The "Soil Rating for Plant Growth, modified 1998" (SRPG) is a relative rating of the capacity of a soil to produce a specific plant under a defined management system. The index is determined from yield data on a few benchmark soils and is used to calculate yields, the net returns from crops, land assessment values, and taxes and to perform risk analysis when land management decisions are made. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Map symbol	Soil name	Crop Index
Symbol	Collinsville Complex, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes————————————————————————————————————	23 42 31 32 72 72 73 71 40 28 83 27 37 0 59 56 30 51 30 28 70 69 74 42 0 79 72 72 73 70 59 56 44 42 0 79 72 73 74 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
W Wa ZAA Za Zb	Water————————————————————————————————————	0 78 73 68 64

#### Allen County, Kansas: Published Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "K", "Kf", "Wind Erodibility Group" and "Wind Erodibility Index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol	Percent	Irr	Nonirr	Prime	Hydro-	Range	Windbreak	Erosio	on fact	tors	erodi-	
and soil name		Cap Class	Cap Class	Farmland	logic Group	site name	suitability group	К	Kf	T	bility group	index
003CD:COLLINSVIL	65	N/A	68	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Sandstone (pe35- 42)	6	.32	.32	1	5	56
003CD:BATES	20	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
003EK:ERAM	60	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38
003EK:CLARESON	20	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	С	Shallow Flats (pe35-42)	9	.24	.55	2	8	0
003EO:ERAM	40	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38
003EO:GULLIED LAND	40	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland		Unspecified				-		0
003EP:ERAM	45	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38
003EP:TALIHINA	35	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.37	.37	2	4	86
003OP:OLPE	85	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	9	.24	.43	5	8	0
003SF:SUMMIT	85	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
003SH:SUMMIT	85	N/A	3e	Not prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	4	.37	.37	5	4	86
003WF:WOODSON	85	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	4	6	48
011PA:PARSONS	90	N/A	2s	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6	.49	.49	3	5	56
011RC:RINGO	70	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.28	.28	3	4	86
011RC:CLARESON	15	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	C	Shallow Flats (pe35-42)	9	.24	.49	2	8	0
133BH:BATES	45	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
133BH: COLLINSVIL LE	40	N/A	7e	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Sandstone (pe35- 42)	3	.32	.32	1	3	86
133LA:LANTON	90	N/A	2w	Prime farmland if drained	C	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
133SC:SHIDLER	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe35-42)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86

Allen County, Kansas: Published Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap	Nonirr Cap	Prime Farmland	Hydro-	Range site	Windbreak	Erosi	on fact	tors	erodi-	Wind erodi- bility
and soll name		Cap Class	Cap Class	Farmiand	Group	name	suitability group	К	Kf	Т	group	index
133SC:CATOOSA	40	N/A	2e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	2	6	48
207RD:RINGO	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.37	.37	3	4	86
207RD:SOGN	30	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Limy (pe35-42)	5	.32	.32	1	4L	86
BOP:BORROW PITS-	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified				-		
Ba:BATES	88	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
Bb:BATES	88	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
Bc:BATES	85	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
Ca:CATOOSA	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	2	6	48
Cb:CATOOSA	60	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	2	6	48
Cb:ROCK OUTCROP-	30	N/A	8	Not prime farmland	D	Unspecified				-		
Cc:COLLINSVILLE-	50	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	D	Shallow Sandstone (pe35- 42)	3	.20	.20	1	3	86
Cc:BATES	40	N/A	6e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6	.32	.32	3	5	56
Da:DENNIS	90	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	5	6	48
Db:DENNIS	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	5	6	48
Dc:DENNIS	55	N/A	2e	All areas are prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	5	6	48
Dc:KENOMA	35	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	3	6	48
Ea:ERAM	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38
Eb:ERAM	90	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38
Ec:ERAM	90	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	С	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	8	.37	.37	3	7	38

Allen County, Kansas: Published Field Office Thunderbook: Soils Properties for Conservation Planning--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Percent	Irr Cap	Nonirr Cap	Prime Farmland	Hydro-	Range site	Windbreak suitability	Erosio	on fact	tors	Wind erodi- bility	
and soff name		Class	Class	Farmfand	Group	name	group	К	Kf ———	T	group	index
GRP:GRAVEL PITS-	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified				_		
Ka:KENOMA	90	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	3	6	48
La:LEANNA	90	N/A	2w	Prime farmland if drained	D	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.32	.32	3	6	48
MAL:MADE LAND	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified				-		
Ma:MASON	93	N/A	1	All areas are prime farmland	В	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	5	6	48
Na:NOWATA	90	N/A	4e	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	7	.37	.37	2	6	48
Oa:OLPE	85	N/A	бе	Not prime farmland	С	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	9	.24	.43	5	8	0
Ob:OSAGE	100	N/A	2w	Prime farmland if drained	D	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	4	.32	.32	5	4	86
Oc:OSAGE	90	N/A	3w	Prime farmland if drained	D	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
Qa:QUARRY	100	N/A	N/A	Not prime farmland		Unspecified				-		
Ta:TALIHINA	100	N/A	6s	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.37	.37	2	4	86
Tb:TALIHINA	85	N/A	7s	Not prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.24	.37	2	4	86
Va:VERDIGRIS	90	N/A	2w	All areas are prime farmland	В	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
Vb:VERDIGRIS	90	N/A	5w	Not prime farmland	В	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	7	.32	.32	5	6	48
W:WATER	100	N/A	N/A			Unspecified				-		
Wa:WOODSON	90	N/A	2s	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	7	.43	.43	3	6	48
ZAA:ZAAR	85	N/A	3w	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
Za:ZAAR	100	N/A	3e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86
Zb:ZAAR	100	N/A	4e	All areas are prime farmland	D	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	4	.28	.28	5	4	86

#### RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY Allen County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Rangeland, Grazed Forest Land, Native Pastureland Interpretations

Information in this subsection can be used to plan the use and management of soils for rangeland, grazed forest land, and native pasture. Different kinds of soils vary in their capacity to produce native grasses and other plants suitable for grazing. Information in this subsection provides groupings of similar soils and estimates of potential forage production, which can be used to determine livestock stocking rates.

Rangeland. Range is land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, and shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. Range includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain shrub and forb communities. Rangeland receives no regular or frequent cultural treatment. The composition and production of the plant community are determined by soil, climate, topography, overstory canopy, and grazing management.

Grazed Forest Land. Includes land on which the understory includes, as an integral part of the forest plant community, plants that can be grazed without significantly impairing other forest values.

Native Pasture. Includes land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential plant community) is forest but which is used and managed primarily for production of native plants for forage. Native pasture includes cut-over forest land and forest land cleared and now managed for native or naturalized forage plants.

#### Rangeland

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of vegetation produced on rangeland are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

The Rangeland, Grazed Forest land, Native Pastureland Interpretations shows, for each soil that supports rangeland vegetation, the ecological site and the potential annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, unfavorable years. An explanation of the column headings in this table follows.

An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of a site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually on well managed rangeland that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, average, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Range management requires a knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in chapter 4 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued
Allen County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Map symbol	Ecological site		y-weight pro	
and soil name		Favorable year	Average year	Unfavorable year
		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
03CD: Collinsville	Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42)	4,000	3,000	2,000
Bates 03EK:	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Eram	Clay Upland (pe35-42) Shallow Flats (pe35-42)	6,000 5,000	4,000	2,500 3,000
003EO: Eram, eroded Gullied Land		6,000	4,000	2,500
003EP:				
EramTalihina	Clay Upland (pe35-42) Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000 6,000	4,000 4,000	2,500 2,500
030P: Olpe	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
003SF: Summit	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
003SH: Summit	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
03WF: Woodson	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
11PA: Parsons	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
llRC: Ringo	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Clareson 133BH:	Snallow Flats (pe35-42)	5,000	4,000	3,000
BatesCollinsville		6,250 4,000	4,750 3,000	3,250 2,000
.33LA: Lanton	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	9,000	7,000	5,500
33SC: Shidler	Shallow Limy (pe35-42)	3,500	2,500	1,750
Catoosa	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Ringo Sogn	Clay Upland (pe35-42) Shallow Limy (pe35-42)	6,000 3,500	4,000 2,500	2,500 1,750
Ba: Bates	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Bb: Bates	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
3c: Bates, eroded	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
3OP: Borrow Pits				
la: Catoosa	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
b: Catoosa	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Rock Outcrop				
CollinsvilleBates	Shallow Sandstone (pe35-42) Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	2,600 6,250	1,850 4,750	1,250 3,250
a: Dennis	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Dennis	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Oc: Dennis	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Kenoma	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Eram b:	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Eram	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Eram, eroded	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	3,500
Gravel Pitsa:				
Kenoma a:	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Leanna, drained	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	8,750	6,250	4,500
MasonIAL:	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	9,000	7,000	4,500
Made Land a:				
Nowata	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Olpe Ob:	Loamy Upland (pe35-42)	6,250	4,750	3,250
Osage	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	9,000	7,000	5,500
o: Osage	Clay Lowland (pe35-42)	8,750	6,250	4,500
@a: Quarry				

RANGELAND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued
Allen County, Kansas

(Only the soils that support rangeland vegetation suitable for grazing are rated.) Refer to range site description to determine the percentage allowable of grasses, forbs, and shrubs for the range ecological site.

Tai	Map symbol	Ecological site	Total di	ry-weight pr	oduction
Ta:     Talihina					Unfavorable year
Talihina	-		Lb/acre	Lb/acre	Lb/acre
Tb:     Talihina	Ta:				
Talihina		Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Verdigris	Talihina	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Verdigris	Verdigris	Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	9,000	7,000	5,500
W: Water Wa: Woodson Za: Zaar ZAA: Zaar		Loamy Lowland (pe35-42)	9.000	7.000	5,500
Wa: Woodson	W:			,,,,,,,	
Zaar					
Zaar		Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Zaar Clay Upland (pe35-42) 6,000 4,000 2,500 Zb:	Zaar	Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,500	2,500
Zb:		Clay Upland (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500
Zaar Ciay Upiand (pe35-42) 6,000 4,000 2,500					
		Ciay Upiand (pe35-42)	6,000	4,000	2,500

#### BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT Allen County, Kansas

#### Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings witho basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	1
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock		Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Bates	20	Slope Not limited	0.04	Slope Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.04	Slope Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
003EK: Eram	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell  Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Clareson	20	Shrink-swell Content of large stones	1.00	Slope Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Content of large stones	
		Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.90	Content of large stones Slope	0.00	Slope Depth to hard bedrock	0.90
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell Depth to soft	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Gullied Land	40	Very limited Slope	1.00	bedrock Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Eram	45	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.84	Shrink-swell Slope Depth to soft	1.00 0.84 0.20	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Talihina	35	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00	bedrock Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to soft	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00
003OP:		Slope	0.84	bedrock Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Olpe	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00
Summit	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
003SH: Summit	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00
003WF: Woodson	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00
011PA: Parsons	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings witho basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	1
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
011RC: Ringo	70	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Depth to soft	1.00 0.63 0.46	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00
Clareson	15	Very limited Content of large stones Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.38 0.29	bedrock Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Content of large stones Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Content of large stones Shrink-swell Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.38 0.29
133BH: Bates	45			Somewhat limited Depth to soft	0.71	Somewhat limited Slope	0.48
Collinsville	40	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	bedrock Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00
133LA: Lanton	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.56	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.27	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.56
133SC: Shidler	50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Catoosa	40	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Slope Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
207RD:		Depth to hard bedrock	0.38	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock	0.38
Ringo		Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.16 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Very limited Depth to hard	1.00 0.16 1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope Very limited Depth to hard	1.00
D		bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	0.56	bedrock Shrink-swell Slope	0.56	bedrock Slope Shrink-swell	1.00
Ba: Bates	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.06	Not limited	
Bb: Bates	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.06	Somewhat limited Slope	0.48
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.95	Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	0.71	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	0.71
Cb: Catoosa	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Rock Outcrop	30	Depth to hard bedrock Not rated	0.74	Shrink-swell Not rated	1.00	Depth to hard bedrock Not rated	0.74

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings witho basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	1
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00
Bates	40	Not limited	0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.29	Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Da: Dennis	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Db:		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Dennis	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Dc:		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.12
Dennis	55	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Kenoma	35	Depth to saturated zone Very limited	1.00	Shrink-swell    Very limited	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Very limited	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Shrink-swell Depth to soft	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Eb: Eram	90	  Very limited		bedrock Very limited	0.20	    Very limited	
		Shrink-swell Depth to	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Shrink-swell Depth to	1.00
Ec:		saturated zone		Depth to soft bedrock	0.46	saturated zone Slope	0.48
Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell Depth to soft	0.46	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.12
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		bedrock Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	   Very limited   Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited   Shrink-swell	0.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
La: Leanna, drained	90	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00
Mo		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ma: Mason	93	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings witho basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercia buildings	.1
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Na: Nowata	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to hard	1.00
		bedrock	0.71	SIII IIIK-SWEII	1.00	bedrock Slope	0.12
Oa: Olpe	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.89	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.89	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Ponding Flooding Shrink-swell		Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00
Qa: Quarry	100	Depth to saturated zone		Shrink-swell Not rated	1.00	Depth to saturated zone  Not rated	1.00
Ta:							
Talihina	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell Depth to soft bedrock Slope		Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
Tb: Talihina	85	Shrink-swell		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Slope Depth to	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	saturated zone	
Va: Verdigris	90	Very limited Flooding		  Very limited	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Vb: Verdigris	90	   Very limited   Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Woodson	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
_		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Za: Zaar	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.98
ZAA: Zaar	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.67	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.67

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Dwellings witho basements	ut	Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
Zb: Zaar	100	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.98	Shrink-swell	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.98	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads an streets	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave Slope	1.00 0.10 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Content of large	1.00
Bates	20	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	stones Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
003EK: Eram	60	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Clareson	20	Slope  Very limited Shrink-swell  Content of large	1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave Slope Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Content of large	0.12 0.10 0.00 1.00	Slope  Very limited Content of large stones Droughty	1.00
		stones Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.90	stones Cutbanks cave Too clayey Slope	0.10 0.04 0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.90
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to soft bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.20 0.12	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Gullied Land	40	Very limited Slope Low strength	1.00	Cutbanks cave Very limited Slope Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
003EP: Eram	45	Very limited Shrink-swell  Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Depth to soft	1.00 0.84 0.20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.84 0.20
Talihina	35	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Shrink-swell	1.00	bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	0.12 0.10 1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00
003OP:		Slope	0.84	Cutbanks cave	0.10		0.83
Olpe	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Very limited Cutbanks cave Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.12 0.04	Very limited Droughty Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04
003SF: Summit	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Not limited	
003SH: Summit	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.12 0.10	Not limited	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads an streets	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
003WF: Woodson	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.50 0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
011PA: Parsons	90		İ	  Very limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
011RC: Ringo	70	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Cutbanks cave  Somewhat limited	0.10	Very limited	
go		Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Slope Depth to soft bedrock Too clayey	0.63 0.46 0.12	Too clayey	1.00
Clareson	15	Very limited Content of large stones Shrink-swell	1.00	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Very limited Content of large stones Droughty	
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.29	stones	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1
133BH: Bates	45	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to soft bedrock	0.71	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.71
Collinsville	40	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Cutbanks cave Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.10 1.00 0.63	1 -	1
133LA: Lanton	90		0.63	Slope Cutbanks cave Very limited Depth to	0.10	Droughty Slope Very limited	1.00
		Flooding  Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Flooding	0.60	Depth to saturated zone Flooding	0.60
133SC: Shidler	50	Shrink-swell Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Cutbanks cave  Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.92
Catoosa	40	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Content of large stones Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	
207RD: Ringo	50	Depth to hard bedrock  Very limited	1.00	Cutbanks cave Somewhat limited Slope	0.10	Somewhat limited	0.16
Sogn	30	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00	Slope Cutbanks cave Too clayey Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Cutbanks cave	0.16 0.10 0.04 1.00 0.16 0.10	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	
Ba: Bates	88	Slope Not limited	0.16	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Bb: Bates	88	Not limited		Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads an streets	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Not limited	1 1 1	Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Shrink-swell	0.71	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.71
Cb: Catoosa	60	Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.74
Rock Outcrop	30	Depth to hard bedrock Not rated	0.74	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Cutbanks cave	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00
Bates	40	Not limited		Slope Very limited Cutbanks cave Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Slope Somewhat limited	0.04
Da: Dennis	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Db: Dennis	90	Shrink-swell	1.00	Cutbanks cave Very limited Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Dc:		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.10		
Dennis	55	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Kenoma	35	Very limited Shrink-swell		Cutbanks cave Very limited Depth to saturated zone	0.10	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
T		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.41		
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
The contract of the contract o		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.20 0.12 0.10	Depth to bedrock	0.20
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited Shrink-swell  Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to soft bedrock	1.00 0.46 0.12	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads an streets	d	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landsca	ping
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits	100			Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.12	Not rated	
Ka:							
Kenoma	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.41	Not limited	
La: Leanna, drained	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
		Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60	Flooding	0.60
Ma: Mason	93	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Flooding	0.50	Too clayey Somewhat limited Cutbanks cave	0.02	Not limited	
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.71
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.71	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty  Content of large	0.06
Oa: Olpe	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.89	Very limited Cutbanks cave Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.04 0.03	stones  Very limited Droughty Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.74 0.04
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Shrink-swell Ponding Depth to	1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
		saturated zone Flooding	1.00	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.18	riodding	0.00
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Ponding	1.00			Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Too clayey Flooding Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.60 0.10	Too clayey Flooding	1.00
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Shrink-swell Depth to	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94
		saturated zone Slope	0.84	Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty	0.59

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Local roads and streets	đ	Shallow excavati	ons	Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Tb: Talihina	85	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to soft bedrock Cutbanks cave	0.10	Droughty  Depth to saturated zone	0.99
Va: Verdigris	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.60	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Vb: Verdigris	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding Cutbanks cave	0.80	Very limited Flooding	1.00
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Woodson	90	Very limited Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Cutbanks cave	1.00 0.92 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Za: Zaar	100	Sĥrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
ZAA:		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Too clayey Cutbanks cave	0.41	Depth to saturated zone	0.75
Zaar	85	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
gh.		Depth to saturated zone	0.35		0.41	Depth to saturated zone	0.35
Zb: Zaar	100	Very limited Shrink-swell		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.75	Too clayey	0.41	Depth to saturated zone	0.75

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Allen County, Kansas

#### Construction Materials

The following tables give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

The soils are rated good, fair, or poor as potential sources of topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. The features that limit the soils as sources of these materials are specified in the tables. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil, reclamation material, or roadfill. The lower the number, the greater the limitation

The soils are rated as a probable or improbable source of sand and gravel. A rating of probable means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The numerical ratings in these columns indicate the degree of probability. The number 0.00 indicates that the soil is an improbable source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the soil is a probable source of sand or gravely

Sand and gravel are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In these tables, only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If he lowest layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is rated as a probable source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source gravel	of	Potential source of sand		
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
003CD: Collinsville	65	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Bates	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003EK: Eram	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Clareson	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Gullied Land	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003EP: Eram	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Talihina	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
0030P: Olpe	85	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003SF: Summit	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003SH: Summit	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
003WF: Woodson	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
011PA: Parsons	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
011RC: Ringo	70	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Clareson	15	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
133BH: Bates	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Collinsville	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source gravel	of	Potential source sand	of
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
133LA: Lanton	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
133SC: Shidler	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Catoosa	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
207RD: Ringo	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Sogn	30	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Ba: Bates	88	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Bb: Bates	88	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Cb: Catoosa	60	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Rock Outcrop	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	50	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Bates	40	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Da: Dennis	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Db: Dennis	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Dc: Dennis	55	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source gravel	of	Potential source sand	of
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value
Kenoma	35	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Ea: Eram	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Eb: Eram	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00		0.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
La: Leanna, drained	90		0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Ma: Mason	93	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Oa: Olpe	85	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Ob: Osage	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Oc: Osage	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00
Tb: Talihina	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source gravel	of	Potential source of sand		
		Rating class	Value	Rating class	Value	
Va: Verdigris	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Vb: Verdigris	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer 0. Thickest layer 0.		
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		
Wa: Woodson	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
Za: Zaar	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
ZAA: Zaar	85	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	
zb: Zaar	100	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source of topsoil		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
003CD: Collinsville	65	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.84	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.95 0.96	
Bates	20	Fair Too acid Depth to bedrock	0.84	Poor Depth to bedrock		Fair Depth to bedrock	0.93	
003EK: Eram	60	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.00 0.79 0.84	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	0.00	
		Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.95	SHIIIK SWEII	0.20	Depth to Dearock	0.75	
Clareson	20	Poor Droughty Cobble content Too clayey Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.10 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock Cobble content Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.12	Poor Rock fragments Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.10	
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion	0.00 0.79 0.84 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.79	
Gullied Land	40	limitation  Poor Low content of organic matter	0.00	Poor Slope Low strength	0.00	Poor Slope	0.00	
003EP: Eram	45	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.79 0.90 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.16 0.79	
Talihina	35	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Too Clayey Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.08 0.16 0.95	
0030P: Olpe	85	Poor Too clayey Droughty Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.18 0.84	Fair Shrink-swell	0.20	Poor Too Clayey Hard to reclaim Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.96	
003SF: Summit	85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Rock fragments	0.00 0.89 0.97	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
003SH: Summit	- 85	Poor Too clayey Low content of organic matter No water erosion limitation		Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone	0.12	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Rock fragments	0.00
003WF: Woodson	- 85	Poor Too clayey Water erosion	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Low strength	0.00	Depth to	0.00
011PA: Parsons	- 90	Too acid		Shrink-swell	0.12	saturated zone	
		Too clayey Too acid Water erosion	0.00 0.61 0.68			Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Too acid	0.00
011RC: Ringo	- 70	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.37 0.54
Clareson	- 15	Poor Stone content Too clayey Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.71	Poor Depth to bedrock Stone content Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.83	Poor Too Clayey Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.68 0.71
133BH: Bates	- 45	Fair Depth to bedrock Too clayey Too acid Droughty Low content of organic matter	0.29 0.32 0.68 0.71 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock		Fair Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.23
Collinsville	- 40	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock		Poor Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00
133LA: Lanton	- 90	Fair Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.99	saturated zone	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone	0.00
133SC: Shidler	- 50	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments	0.00
Catoosa	- 40	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Too acid Droughty No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.61 0.68 0.92 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00
207RD: Ringo	- 50	Poor Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to bedrock	0.08	Poor Too Clayey Slope	0.00
Sogn	- 30	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.00 0.00 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Too Clayey	0.00 0.84 0.98

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	reclamation mater		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ba: Bates	- 88	Fair Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter Depth to bedrock	0.32 0.84 0.88 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.23
Bb: Bates	- 88	Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.32 0.84 0.88 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock		Fair Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.23
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Fair Depth to bedrock Too clayey Droughty Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.05 0.32 0.34 0.84 0.88	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.05
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Depth to bedrock Too clayey Droughty	0.82 0.92 0.95	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell		Fair Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.29
Cb: Catoosa	- 60	Too clayey Depth to bedrock	0.26 0.74 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to bedrock	0.00
Rock Outcrop	- 30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	- 50	Poor Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.54	Poor Depth to bedrock		Poor Depth to bedrock Rock fragments Slope Too acid	0.00 0.01 0.96 0.98
Bates	40	Too clayey	0.32 0.61 0.71 0.88 0.90	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00	Fair Too Clayey Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.23 0.71 0.99
Da: Dennis	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.74 0.88 0.90	Fair Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.04	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source reclamation mater	of ial	Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source topsoil	of
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Db: Dennis	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.00	Fair Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.04	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00
Dc: Dennis	55	Poor Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.90 0.00 0.74 0.88	Fair Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.04	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00
Kenoma	35	Water erosion  Poor Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.90 0.00 0.84 0.88	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00
Ea: Eram	90	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.81	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00 0.00 0.16	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	0.00
Eb: Eram	90	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.54 0.55 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell		Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	0.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Poor Too clayey Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00 0.54 0.55 0.95 0.99	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	0.00
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.84 0.88	Fair Shrink-swell	0.62	Poor Too Clayey	0.00
La: Leanna, drained	90	Poor Too clayey Too acid No water erosion limitation	0.00	Fair Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.04	Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source reclamation mater			of	Potential source topsoil	of
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ma: Mason	93		0.97	Fair Shrink-swell	0.94	Good	
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Fair Droughty Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter Too acid Too clayey No water erosion limitation	0.50 0.95 0.98	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell		Poor Rock fragments Depth to bedrock Too Clayey	0.00 0.29 0.64
Oa: Olpe	85		0.00	Fair Shrink-swell	0.95	Poor Hard to reclaim Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.00 0.96
Ob: Osage	100	Poor Too clayey Too acid	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	Poor Depth to saturated zone Too Clayey	0.00
Oc: Osage	90	Too clayey	0.00	Poor Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone		Poor Depth to saturated zone Too Clayey	0.00
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.00	Poor Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	0.00	saturated zone	0.00 0.04 0.12 0.16
Tb: Talihina	85	1 1	1	Poor Depth to bedrock Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.00 0.00 0.04	Depth to bedrock Depth to	0.04
Va: Verdigris	90	Good		Good		Good	
Vb: Verdigris	90	Good		Good		Good	
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source roadfill	of	Potential source of topsoil		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
Wa: Woodson	90	Poor Too clayey Water erosion Too acid	0.00 0.90 0.95		0.00		0.00	
Za: Zaar	100	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone		Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00	
ZAA: Zaar	85	Poor Too clayey Too acid	0.00			Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00	
Zb: Zaar	100	Poor Too clayey	0.00	Fair Shrink-swell Depth to saturated zone		Poor Too Clayey Depth to saturated zone	0.00	

#### RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS Allen County, Kansas

#### Recreation

The soils of the survey area are rated in the following tables according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in this table can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for building site development, construction materials, sanitary facilities, and water management.

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas.

The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, permeability, and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, permeability, and toxic substances in the soil.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large stones	1.00	
Bates	20	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock	0.87	
003EK: Eram	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope Restricted	1.00	
Clareson	20	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Content of large stones Slope	0.84	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Content of large stones Slope	0.84	permeability Depth to bedrock Very limited Content of large stones Slope Depth to bedrock Restricted	0.20 1.00 1.00 0.90 0.84	
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	permeability Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	
Gullied Land	40	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to bedrock Very limited Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00	
003EP: Eram	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	
Talihina	35	Slope  Very limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94 0.84	Slope  Very limited  Depth to bedrock  Restricted  permeability  Slope	1.00 0.94 0.84	Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.94 0.20 1.00 1.00	
		Slope	0.84	210be	0.04	Restricted permeability Content of large stones	0.03	
0030P: Olpe	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Gravel content Slope	0.96 0.50 0.04	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Gravel content Slope	0.96 0.50 0.04	Very limited Gravel content Slope Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 0.96	
003SF: Summit	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.94	
003SH: Summit	85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Slope Restricted	1.00	
003WF: Woodson	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	permeability Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	
011PA: Parsons	90	  Very limited		  Very limited		Slope    Very limited	0.00	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct Camp areas of map unit			Picnic areas	Playgrounds		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
011RC:		Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ringo	70	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Too clayey Slope	0.63	Too clayey Slope	0.63	Restricted permeability Too clayey	1.00
Clareson	15	Restricted	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted	0.94		
		permeability Too Stony	0.19	permeability Too Stony	0.19	stones Restricted permeability	0.94
		Content of large stones	0.01	Content of large stones	0.01		0.29 0.19 0.03
133BH: Bates	45	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15		0.15	  Very limited	1.00
				permeability		Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability	0.71
Collinsville	40	Very limited   Depth to bedrock   Slope		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope		Very limited   Depth to bedrock   Slope	1.00
Lanton	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	0.15	Restricted permeability	0.15	Flooding  Restricted  permeability	0.60
133sc: Shidler	50	-		Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Content of large	1.00
Catoosa	40	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	stones Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.15
207RD: Ringo	50	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00
Sogn	30	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock Too Stony Slope	0.16 1.00 1.00 0.16	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock Too Stony Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too Stony	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Ba: Bates	88	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock	0.13
Bb: Bates	88	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.95
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: CatoosaCb:		Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Catoosa	60	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.74

Map symbol and soil name	Pct Camp areas of map unit		Picnic areas		Playgrounds		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Rock Outcrop	30	Not rated		Not rated		Restricted permeability Not rated	0.15
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00
Bates	40	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock	0.87
Da: Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00
Db: Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.94 0.87
Dc: Dennis	55	Depth to saturated zone Restricted	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Depth to		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00
Kenoma	35	permeability Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	I	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.94 0.20 0.13
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability		saturated zone	1.00	Restricted permeability	1.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to bedrock  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.94 0.87 0.46
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	0.10
Ka: Kenoma	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Slope	0.94
La: Leanna, drained	90	Very limited Flooding  Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00
Ma:	93	Restricted permeability	0.15			Restricted permeability	0.15

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
		Flooding Restricted	1.00	Restricted permeability	0.15	Restricted permeability	0.15	
MAL: Made Land	100	permeability	0.15	Not rated		Not rated		
Na: Nowata	90	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.15	Somewhat limited Slope	0.87	
Oa:						Depth to bedrock Gravel content Restricted permeability Content of large stones	0.71 0.57 0.15 0.00	
Olpe	- 85	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Gravel content	1.00	
Oh.		Gravel content Slope	0.74	Gravel content Slope	0.74	Slope Restricted permeability	1.00	
Ob: Osage	- 100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	
		Flooding Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Restricted	0.94	Ponding Restricted	0.94	
		Restricted permeability	0.94	permeability	0.54	permeability Flooding	0.60	
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Flooding Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Ponding Restricted permeability	1.00	
		Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	
Qa:		Too clayey	1.00			Flooding	0.60	
Quarry	- 100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		
Ta: Talihina	- 100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Restricted	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	
		Restricted permeability Slope	0.94	permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.94	Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	
Tb: Talihina	- 85	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	
		saturated zone Slope	1.00	Restricted permeability	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	
		Restricted permeability	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Depth to bedrock Restricted	0.94	
Va: Verdigris	- 90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		permeability Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	
Vb: Verdigris	- 90	  Very limited   Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited   Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00	
W: Water	- 100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		
Wa: Woodson	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability	0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Za:		Restricted permeability	0.94	Depth to saturated zone	0.94	Restricted permeability	0.94
Zaar	100	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.75 0.15	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 0.98 0.15
ZAA: Zaar	85	Very limited Too clayey Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.94 0.67	Very limited Too clayey Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.94 0.35	Very limited Too clayey Restricted permeability	1.00 0.94 0.67
Zb: Zaar	- 100	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.98 0.15	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00 0.75 0.15	Very limited Too clayey	1.00 0.98 0.87 0.15

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trail	s	Golf fairways	·
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville	65	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope Content of large	1.00 1.00 0.04 0.03
Bates	20	Not limited		stones Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
003EK: Eram	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Clareson	20	Somewhat limited Content of large stones	0.32	Slope Very limited Content of large stones Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.90 0.00
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Gullied Land	40	Very limited Slope Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
003EP: Eram	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Talihina	35	Not limited		Depth to bedrock Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty Content of large stones	1.00 0.84 0.83 0.03
003OP: Olpe	85	Not limited		Very limited Droughty Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04
003SF: Summit	85	Not limited		Not limited	
003SH: Summit 003WF:	85	Not limited		Not limited	
Woodson	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Parsons	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ringo	70	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.63 0.46
Clareson	15	Somewhat limited Too Stony Content of large	0.19	Very limited   Content of large   stones	1.00
		stones	0.01	Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.29
133BH: Bates	45	Not limited		Somewhat limited	
Collinsville	40	Not limited		Depth to bedrock Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63
133LA: Lanton	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trail	s	Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
133SC: Shidler	50	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large	1.00 0.92 0.46
Catoosa	40	Not limited		stones Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.39
207RD: Ringo	50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Sogn	30	Very limited Too Stony	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16
Ba: Bates	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Bb: Bates	88	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06
Bates, eroded	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95
Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.71
Cb: Catoosa	60	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.74
Rock Outcrop	30	Not rated		Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	50	Not limited		Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.04
Bates	40	Not limited		Slope Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.29
Da: Dennis	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Db: Dennis	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Dc: Dennis	55	Somewhat limited Depth to	0.86	Somewhat limited Depth to	0.94
Kenoma	35	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Not limited		Not limited	

## RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map	Paths and trail:	s	Golf fairways	
	unit	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
La: Leanna, drained	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	0.94
Ma: Mason	93	Not limited		Not limited	
MAL: Made Land		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Content of large stones	0.71 0.06 0.00
Oa: Olpe	85	Not limited		Very limited Droughty Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.74 0.04
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Ponding	1.00
		Ponding	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Tb: Talihina	85	Somewhat limited Depth to	0.86	Droughty Very limited Slope	1.00
		saturated zone Slope	0.08	Depth to bedrock Droughty Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.99 0.94
Va: Verdigris	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Vb: Verdigris	90	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Woodson	90	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.86	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.94
Zaar	100	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00
ZAA: Zaar	85	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00

## RECREATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

		I		I	
Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Paths and trail:	S	Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Zb: Zaar	100	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00

#### WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS Allen County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Wildlife Interpretations

Soils directly affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the development of water impoundments. The kind and abundance of wildlife that populate an area depend largely on the amount and distribution of food, cover, water, and living space. If any one of these elements is missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, wildlife will be scarce or will not inhabit the area. If the soils have the potential, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, properly managing the existing plant cover, and fostering the natural establishment of desirable plants.

In the Wildlife Interpretations table, the soils in the survey area are rated according to their potential for providing habitat for various kinds of wildlife. This information can be used in planning parks, wildlife refuges, nature study areas, and other developments for wildlife; in selecting soils that are suitable for establishing, improving, or maintaining specific elements of wildlife habitat; and in determining the intensity of management needed for each element of the habitat.

Suitability Ratings

The potential of the soil is rated good, fair, poor, or very poor.

Good - means that the element of wildlife habitat or the kind of habitat is easily created, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected if the soil is used for the designated purpose.

Fair - means that the element of wildlife habitat or kind of habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results.

Poor - means that limitations are severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Very Poor - means that limitations are very severe for the designated element or kind of wildlife habitat. Habitat is difficult to create, improve, or maintain in most places, and management is difficult and requires intensive effort.

Description of Wildlife Habitat Elements

Openland habitat consists of croplands, pastures, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The kind of wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, killdeer, cottontail rabbit, red fox, and coyote.

Woodland habitat consists of hardwood or conifers, or a mixture of these and associated grasses, legumes and wild herbaceous plants. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, owl, tree squirrels, raccoon, and deer.

Wetland habitat consists of water-tolerant plants in open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Examples of wildlife attracted to this habitat are ducks, geese, herons, bitterns, rails, kingfishers, shorebirds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grain and seed crops are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, slope, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grain and seed crops are corn, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of grasses and legumes are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, flooding, and slope. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of grasses and legumes are fescue, lovegrass, bromegrass, clover, and alfalfa.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of these plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, available water capacity, wetness, surface stoniness, and flooding. Soil temperature and soil moisture also are considerations. Examples of wild herbaceous plants are bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, wheatgrass, and grama.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of hardwood trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of these plants are oak, poplar, cherry, sweetgum, apple, hawthorn, dogwood, hickory, blackberry, and blueberry. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on soils rated good are Russian-olive, autumn-olive, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants furnish browse and seeds. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of coniferous trees, shrubs, and ground cover are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, and wetness. Examples of coniferous plants are pine, spruce, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Shrubs are bushy woody plants that produce fruit, buds, twigs, bark, and foliage. Soil properties and features that affect the growth of shrubs are depth of the root zone, available water capacity, salinity, and soil moisture. Examples of shrubs are fragrant sumac, chokecherry, American plum, sand plum, and gorden currant.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Soil properties and features affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, reaction, salinity, slope, and surface stoniness. Examples of wetland plants are smartweed, wild millet, saltgrass, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and cattails.

#### WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. Some are naturally wet areas. Others are created by dams, levees, or other water-control structures. Soil properties and features affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability. Examples of shallow water areas are marshes, waterfowl feeding areas, and ponds.

The habitat for various kinds of wildlife is described in the following paragraphs.

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, pheasant, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, red fox and coyote.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Some of the wildlife attracted to such areas are ducks, geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, mink, and beaver.

Habitat for rangeland wildlife consists of areas of shrubs and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to rangeland include antelope, deer, cottontail rabbit, prairie chicken, meadowlark, quail, and pheasant.

#### WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS Allen County, Kansas

				al tor	habitat	element			Potential as habitat for				
Map symbol and soil name	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	ceous	wood	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range land wild- life	
003CD: COLLINSVILLE	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor		Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	
BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
003EK: ERAM	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
CLARESON	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	
003EO: ERAM	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
GULLIED LAND													
003EP: ERAM	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
TALIHINA	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor		Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor		
0030P: OLPE	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Good	
003SF: SUMMIT	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good		Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor		
003SH: SUMMIT	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	Good	
003WF: WOODSON	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
011PA: PARSONS	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good	
)11RC: RINGO	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	
CLARESON	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	
133BH: BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
COLLINSVILLE	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor		Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair	
l33LA: LANTON	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	
133SC: SHIDLER	Very poor	Very poor	Poor			Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Poor	
CATOOSA	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
207RD: RINGO	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Fair	
SOGN	Very poor	Very poor	Poor			Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor		Very poor	Poor	
Ba: BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	
Bb: BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good	

# WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

		I	Potentia	al for	habitat	element	s		Poten	tial as	habitat	for
Map symbol and soil name	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	ceous	wood	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Bc: BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
BOP: BORROW PITS												
Ca: CATOOSA	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	
Cb: CATOOSA	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
ROCK OUTCROP												
Cc: COLLINSVILLE	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor		Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Very poor	Very poor	Fair
BATES	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
Da: DENNIS	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	
Db: DENNIS	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
Dc: DENNIS	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good
KENOMA	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
Ea: ERAM	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	
Eb: ERAM	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good		Very poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	
Ec: ERAM	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
GRP: GRAVEL PITS												
Ka: KENOMA	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
La: LEANNA	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Ma: MASON	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Good
MAL: MADE LAND												
Na: NOWATA	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	Good	Very poor	Fair
Oa: OLPE	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Good	Fair	Very poor	Fair
Ob: OSAGE	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair
Oc: OSAGE	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
Qa: QUARRY												
Ta: TALIHINA	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor		Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	

# WILDLIFE INTERPRETATIONS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

		]	Potentia	al for l	habitat	element	ts		Poten	tial as	habitat	for
Map symbol and soil name	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	ceous	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Shrubs	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life	Range- land wild- life
Tb: TALIHINA	Very	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor		Very poor	Very poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	
Va: VERDIGRIS	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good
Vb: VERDIGRIS	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Good
W: WATER												
Wa: WOODSON	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Za: ZAAR	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair
ZAA: ZAAR	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair
Zb: ZAAR	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Fair	Good	Very poor	Fair

#### YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND Allen County, Kansas

Use and Explanation of Pastureland and Hayland Interpretations

This subsection provides information concerning the suitability of soils for the production of pasture and hayland. This subsection may contain pasture and hayland suitability groupings, land capability and yield estimates, yield estimates for individual grasses or legumes, or other information pertaining to the production of forage.

Pasture and Hayland Suitability Groupings

Soils are placed in pasture and hayland groups according to their suitability for the production of forage. The soils in each group are enough alike to be suited to the same grasses or legumes, to have similar limitations and hazards, to require similar management, and to have similar productivity and other responses to management. Thus, the pasture and hayland suitability group is a convenient way of grouping the soils for their management. If used, these groupings are identified and described in other reports in the subsection.

#### Yield Estimates

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal pasture or hayland crops, under a high level of management, are presented in this subsection. In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the tables because of variations in rainfall or other climatic factors. The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations are also considered.

Under good management, proper grazing is essential for the production of high quality forage, stand survival, and erosion control. Proper grazing helps plants maintain sufficient and generally vigorous top growth during the growing season. Brush control is essential in many areas, and weed control generally is needed. Rotation grazing and renovation are also important management practices.

The Pasture and Hayland table show yield estimates in tons per acre and animal unit months for pasture and hayland groups. An animal unit month is the amount of forage required by one animal unit (AU) for 30 days. On animal unit (AU) is one (1000 pound) mature cow and a calf up to weaning age (usually six months of age) or their equivalent. The Natural Resources Conservation Service uses 900 pounds of air dry forage as the amount needed to meet this requirement. To maintain a healthy and vigorous plant community, the degree of use should never be greater than 50 percent. Therefore only 25 percent of the total biomass grown is considered consumed by the grazing animal. Animal Unit Months can be converted to air dry pounds per acre production by multiplying the AUM by 30 days, then by 30 pounds per day, and then by four. This figure is the amount of total forage production.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider the detailed information given in the description of each soil in the Nontechnical Description section. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

#### YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND--Continued Allen County, Kansas

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil) Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	Lar capab:		Alfalf	a hay	Bromegra	ss hay	Fescu	.e	Red clov	er hay
and boll name	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons			Tons	Tons
003CD: Collinsville	6s									
Bates	3e									
003EK: Eram	4e									
Clareson	6e									
003EO: Eram, eroded	6e									
Gullied Land	6e									
003EP: Eram	6e									
Talihina	6s									
0030P: Olpe	6e									
003SF: Summit	2e		4.00							
003SH: Summit	3e									
003WF: Woodson	3e		3.30							
011PA: Parsons	2s		[							
011RC: Ringo	6e				2.20					
Clareson	6s									
133BH: Bates	6e									
Collinsville	7e									
133LA: Lanton	2w									
133SC: Shidler	6e									
Catoosa	2e		4.30							
207RD: Ringo	6e									
Sogn	7s									
Ba: Bates	2e									
Bb: Bates	3e									
Bc: Bates, eroded	4e									
BOP: Borrow Pits										
Ca: Catoosa	2e									
Cb: Catoosa	6s		5.60		2.20				2.10	
Rock Outcrop	8									
Cc: Collinsville	6e									

#### YIELDS PER ACRE OF PASTURE AND HAYLAND--Continued Allen County, Kansas

(Yields in the "N" columns are for nonirrigated soils; those in the "I" columns are for irrigated soils. Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated and irrigated management by component. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil) Animal-unit-month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

Map symbol and soil name	La: capab		Alfalf	a hay	Bromegra	ass hay	Fesc	ue	Red clov	er hay
and soil name	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I	N	I
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons			Tons	Tons
Bates	6e		5.60		2.20				2.10	
Da: Dennis	2e									
Db: Dennis	3e									
Dc: Dennis	2e									
Kenoma	3e									
Ea: Eram	3e									
Eb: Eram	4e									
Ec: Eram, eroded	4e									
GRP: Gravel Pits										
Ka: Kenoma	3e									
La: Leanna, drained	2w									
Ma: Mason	1									
MAL: Made Land										
Na: Nowata	4e									
Oa: Olpe	6e									
Ob: Osage	2w									
Oc: Osage	3w									
Qa: Quarry										
Ta: Talihina	6s									
Tb: Talihina	7s									
Va: Verdigris	2w									
Vb: Verdigris	5w									
W: Water										
Wa: Woodson	2s									
Za: Zaar	3e									
   ZAA:   Zaar	3w									
Zb: Zaar	4e									

A Conservation Tree/Shrub Suitability Group (CTSG), formerly Windbreak Suitability Group, is a physiographic unit or area having similar climatic and edaphic characteristics that control the selection and height growth of trees and shrubs.

In this table, the Conservation Tree and Shrub Grouping is expressed as a group index number. The group index for Conservation Tree and Shrub groups (CTSG) are a guide for species best suited for different kinds of soil and for prediction height, growth, and effectiveness. The groupings can be used when selection woody plants for windbreaks, wildlife plantings riparian buffers, reforestation, other environmental plantings, recreation, landscaping, wetland restoration or enhancement and critical area plantings. CTSG's are developed to assure satisfactory species selection and adaptation to specific conditions of soil, climate and physiography. CTSG's are a guide for selection species best suited for different kinds of soil and prediction height growth and effectiveness.

All soil series mapped in the state have been placed in 10 groups of similar soil characteristics. Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 are further divided into subgroups. In addition, all groups provide information by Major Land Resource Areas.

Each tree or shrub species has certain climatic and physiographic limits. Within these parameters a tree or shrub may be well or poorly suited because of soil characteristics. Each tree or shrub also has definable potentials of height growth depending on the factors just mentioned. Accurate definitions of potential heights are necessary for proper windbreak planning and design.

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, roads and yards from wind and snow. They also protect fruit trees and gardens, and they furnish habitat for wildlife. Several rows of low-growing and high-growing broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs provide the most protection.

Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil. Field windbreaks protect cropland and crops from wind, help to keep snow on the fields, and provide food and cover for wildlife.

Environmental plantings help to beautify and screen houses and other buildings and to abate noise. The plants, mostly evergreen shrubs and trees, are closely spaced. To ensure plant survival, a healthy planting stock of suitable species should be planted properly on a well prepared site and maintained in good condition.

Windbreaks are often planted on land that did not grow trees originally. Knowledge of how trees perform on such land can be gained only by observing and recording their performance where trees have been planted and survived. The problem is compounded by the fact that many favorite windbreak species are not indigenous to the areas in which they are planted.

The Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups shows the adapted species listing for each group index number. Showing the height that locally grown trees and shrubs are expected to reach in 20 years on various soils. The estimates are based on measurements and observation of established plantings that have been given adequate care. This information should be used to determine the placement of a windbreak, the area protected and the arrangement of species.

A number of attributes are included in the CTSG species tables for each group number found in this section of the Field Office Technical Guide. These attributes were rated subjectively and assigned a relative value to further assist those unfamiliar with individual species characteristics or desirability for the intended use. Definitions and explanations can be found. Additional information on planning windbreaks and screens and planting and caring for trees and shrubs can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service or from a commercial nursery. See part 537 of the National Forestry Manual for additional information.

In the Tree and Shrub Management table interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forest and conservation tree and shrub management. Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified forest management practice. Well suited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified practice and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. Moderately well suited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified practice. One or more soil properties are less than desirable and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. Poorly suited indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified practice. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. Unsuited indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified practice or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils for forest and conservation tree and shrub management practices. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet. Also, in the Kansas Field Office Technical Guide Notice KS-230, Conservation Tree and Shrub Plantings Suitability Groups.

Ratings in the columns suitability for hand planting and suitability for mechanical planting are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1-foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep) are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column potential for seedling mortality are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality. See the National Forestry Manual, Subpart B for criteria used in rating management concerns. Specific information on plants and yields can be obtained from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
003CD: Collinsville	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments	Poorly suited Rock fragments Restrictive layer	Poorly suited Rock fragments Restrictive layer	Well suited	Low
Bates	6D	Well suited	Slope Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
003EK: Eram	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Clareson	6D	Poorly suited Stickiness Rock fragments	Stickiness Unsuited Rock fragments Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Rock fragments Stickiness	Poorly suited Rock fragments Restrictive layer	Low
003EO: Eram, eroded	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Gullied Land		Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Stickiness Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	Unsuited Horizon table contains no data	High Horizon table contains no data
003EP: Eram	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Talihina	10	Moderately suited Stickiness	Stickiness Moderately suited Slope Stickiness Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Low
0030P: Olpe	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Moderate Available water
003SF: Summit	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Slope Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
003SH: Summit	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
003WF: Woodson	4	Poorly suited Stickiness		Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
011PA: Parsons	4C	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
011RC: Ringo	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Clareson	6D	Poorly suited Rock fragments Stickiness	Slope Unsuited Rock fragments Stickiness	Poorly suited Rock fragments Stickiness	Unsuited Rock fragments Restrictive layer	Low
133BH:   Bates	6D	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Collinsville	10	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Low

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
133LA: Lanton	1	Moderately suited	Moderately suited	Well suited	Well suited	High
133SC:   Shidler	10	Stickiness Well suited	Stickiness Moderately	Well suited	Unsuited	Wetness Low
Silitatei		well suited	suited Slope	well suited	Restrictive layer	HOW
Catoosa	- 6D	Poorly suited Stickiness	Rock fragments Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Low
207RD:   Ringo	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Sogn	10	Unsuited Restrictive layer Stickiness	Slope Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments Slope	Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments	Unsuited Restrictive layer Rock fragments	Low
Do :		fragments	Stickiness			
Ba:   Bates  Bb:	6D	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Bates	6D	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Bc: Bates, eroded	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	Low
BOP: Borrow Pits	-	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Ca: Catoosa	6D	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Poorly suited Restrictive layer	Low
Cb: Catoosa	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Poorly suited Restrictive	Low
Rock Outcrop	-	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	layer Not rated	Not rated
Cc:   Collinsville	10	Well suited	Moderately suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Bates	6D	Moderately suited Stickiness	Slope Moderately suited Slope Stickiness Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Da: Dennis	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Db: Dennis	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Dc: Dennis	4C	Moderately suited	Moderately suited	Well suited	Well suited	High
Kenoma	4C	Stickiness Poorly suited Stickiness	Stickiness Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Wetness High Wetness
Ea: Eram	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Eb:   Eram	4C	Poorly suited	Poorly suited	Poorly suited	Well suited	High

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. Pines and spruces are prone to disease problems. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Wind break Group	Suitability for hand planting	Suitability for mechanical planting	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Potential for seedling mortality
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
		Stickiness	Stickiness Slope	Stickiness		Wetness
Ec: Eram, eroded	4C	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness Slope	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
GRP: Gravel Pits		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Ka: Kenoma	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
La: Leanna, drained	2	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Ma: Mason	1	   Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
MAL: Made Land		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Na: Nowata	6D	Moderately	Poorly suited	Poorly suited	Poorly suited	Low
		suited Rock fragments	Rock fragments Slope	Rock fragments	Restrictive layer	
Oa: Olpe	6D	Well suited	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Ob: Osage	2	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Oc: Osage	2	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High Wetness
Qa: Quarry		Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Ta: Talihina	10	Moderately suited Stickiness	Moderately suited Slope Stickiness	Well suited	Well suited	High Wetness
Tb: Talihina	10	Moderately suited Stickiness	Poorly suited	Poorly suited Slope	Poorly suited Slope	High Wetness
Va: Verdigris	1	   Well suited	Stickiness Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
Vb: Verdigris	1	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Well suited	Low
W: Water	_	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated
Wa: Woodson	4C	Poorly suited	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	High
Za: Zaar	4C	Stickiness  Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Wetness Low
ZAA: Zaar	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low
Zb: Zaar	4C	Poorly suited Stickiness	Poorly suited Stickiness Slope	Poorly suited Stickiness	Well suited	Low

#### ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES Allen County, Kansas

Engineering Index Properties table gives the engineering classifications and the range of index properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Loam, for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, gravelly. Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 1998) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 1998). The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection. If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest. The AASHTO classification for soils tested, with group index numbers in parentheses, is given in Engineering Index Properties table.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage. Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an ovendry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination. The estimates of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is generally omitted in the table.

			Classif	ication	Fragi	ments		rcentag		ng		
Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches		sieve n	umber	200	Liquid  limit	Plas- ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
003CD: Collinsville	0-6 6-11	Loam Loam	CL, CL-ML, ML SC, CL, ML,	A-4 A-2, A-4		0-15 0-45		85-100 55-100		55-85 20-85	18-30 15-30	2-11 NP-11
	11-15	Unweathered	CL-ML, SC-SM									
Bates	0-6 6-32	bedrock Loam Gravelly clay		A-6, A-4 A-4, A-7, A-6	0	0		85-100 85-100			25-36 28-43	7-15 8-21
	32-36	loam Gravelly clay	SM SC-SM, SC	A-6, A-2, A-4	0	0-15	70-90	70-90	50-80	20-40	28-39	9-18
	36-40	loam Unweathered										
003EK: Eram	0-15 15-33 33-41	bedrock Silty clay loam Silty clay Weathered	CL CL, CH	A-6, A-7 A-7	0 0	0 0		85-100 95-100			36-48 43-61	15-25 21-35
Clareson	0-7	bedrock Flaggy silty	CL	A-7		25-65	90-100	90-100	85-95	85-95	43-56	22-33
	7-24	clay loam Very flaggy	CH, CL	A-7		50-85		85-100		80-95	51-66	28-41
	24-32	silty clay Unweathered bedrock	CII, CE									
003EO: Eram, eroded	0-15 15-33 33-41	Silty clay loam Silty clay Weathered	CL CH, CL	A-7, A-6 A-7	0 0	0 0		85-100 95-100 			36-48 43-61	15-25 21-35 
Gullied Land		bedrock 										
003EP: Eram	0-15	Silty clay loam		A-6, A-7	0	0		85-100			36-48	15-25
Talihina	15-33 33-37 0-15	Silty clay   Weathered   bedrock   Silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7	0	0		95-100  87-100			43-61	21-35
	15-23	Weathered   bedrock	CL	A-7		0-15				70-96	43-40	
01pe	0-10	Gravelly silt	SC, GC, CL	A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	60-80	50-75	40-75	30-70	25-39	7-18
	10-16	loam Gravelly silty	GM, CL, ML,	A-7, A-6, A-2	0	0	20-80	10-75	10-75	10-70	43-56	22-33
	16-60	clay loam Extremely gravelly silty clay	GC GC, GP-GC	A-7, A-2	0	0	20-60	10-50	10-45	10-40	51-66	29-41
	60-70	Silty clay	SC, CH, GC,	A-7	0	0	60-100	50-100	40-100	35-95	51-66	29-41
003SF: Summit	8-12	Silty clay loam Silty clay	CL, CH CH, CL	A-6, A-7 A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100 85-100	75-100	60-99	43-61 48-61	22-36 26-36
003SH:	12-69	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	0		75-100	İ		51-71	28-44
Summit	0-8 8-12 12-69	Silty clay loam Silty clay Silty clay	CH, CL CL, CH	A-6, A-7 A-6, A-7 A-7	0 0 0	0 0	85-100	85-100 85-100 75-100	75-100	60-99	43-61 48-61 51-71	22-36 26-36 28-44
Woodson	0-10 10-21 21-30 30-48 48-60	Silt loam Silty clay Silty clay Silty clay Silty clay Silty clay	CL, CL-ML CH CL, CH CL, CH CL, CH	A-6, A-4 A-7-6 A-7-6 A-7-6 A-7-6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	100 100 100 100 100	95-100 95-100	90-100 95-100 95-100 95-100 95-100	90-100 90-100	50-65 50-65 45-65	5-20 30-45 30-45 20-40 20-40
011PA: Parsons	0-7 7-15 15-40	Silt loam Silt loam Silty clay	CL-ML, CL, ML CL-ML, CL, ML ML, MH, CL,		0 0	0 0	100 100 100	100 100 100		80-98 85-98 92-100		5-15 5-15 20-42
	40-60	Silty clay	CH CH, CL, MH,	A-6, A-7-5 A-6, A-7-6,	0	0	100	100	95-100	82-100	33-60	20-42
)11RC: Ringo	0-10	Silty clay	CL, MH, CH	A-7, A-7-5 A-7-6, A-7,		0-5	90-100	90-100	85-100	85-100	35-60	25-40
5	10-30	Silty clay	CL, ML, CH,	A-7-5 A-7-6, A-7-5,		0-5		90-100	İ		35-65	20-35
	30-31	Weathered	MH	A-7								
Clareson	0-10	bedrock Stony silty clay loam	CH, CL, ML,	A-7-5, A-5, A-7, A-7-6,	10-50	0-50	75-98	70-95	65-95	60-92	30-60	8-35
	10-15	Very flaggy silty clay	CH, ML, MH,	A-4, A-6 A-7, A-6, A- 7-5, A-7-6	20-80	0-50	70-98	70-98	70-98	60-97	35-65	11-45
	15-32	loam Extremely flaggy silty	ML, MH, CL,	A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	20-95	0-40	75-98	70-97	65-97	60-97	41-85	18-60
	32-34	clay Unweathered										
		bedrock						I				

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture		Classif	ıcati	on 	Fragr >10	nents		rcentage sieve n		ng	  Liquid  limit	Plas-
and soff flame			τ	Inified	A	ASHTO		inches	4	10	40	200	111111	index
	In						Pct	Pct					Pct	
133BH: Bates	0-8 8-16	Loam Loam		ML, CL-ML CL, ML,	A-7- A-7	5, A-7, -6, A-6,	0 0	0		85-100 80-100			20-40 25-45	3-15 8-20
	16-27	Clay loam	CL, ML	SC, SM,	A-2- A-2 A-7 7-6 A-4	, A-5 6, A-2-5, -4, A-2, , A-5, A- , A-7-5, , A-6, A-		0-15	70-100	70-100	50-100	20-85	20-45	8-25
	27-31	Unweathered			2-7									
Collinsville	0-8	bedrock  Loam		SC-SM, SC, CL,		4, A-2, , A-2-6,		0-15	85-100	85-100	75-95	30-60	15-32	NP-12
	8-14	Loam, fine sandy loam	CL-M	ML, SC, ML, SC- SM	A-6,	A-2, A- , A-2-6,		0-15	85-100	75-100	65-95	30-60	15-32	NP-12
	14-18	Unweathered bedrock	D11,	, Dri										
133LA: Lanton	0-12		ML,	CL	A-6	A-4	0	0	100	100	96-100	80-97	30-37	8-13
	12-32	Silty clay loam			A-6, A-7	A-7-5, , A-7-6	0	0	100	100	98-100	90-98	33-42	12-25
	32-60	Silty clay loam	CL, MH	CH, ML,	A-7-	5, A-7, , A-7-6	0	0	100	100	98-100	90-98	33-55	12-30
133SC: Shidler	0-12 12-14	Unweathered	ML,	CL	A-6,	A-4		0-25	75-100	75-100	70-100	50-97	30-37	8-15
Catoosa	0-10	bedrock Silt loam	ML,	CL	A-7	A-7-5, -6, A-7,	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	30-50	8-28
	10-31	Silty clay loam	CH,	CL, MH,	A-7-	, A-6 6, A-7-5, , A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-98	33-77	12-50
	31-33	Unweathered bedrock	ML		A-0	, A-/								
207RD: Ringo	0-8	Silty clay loam	CL,	CH, MH	A-7-	5, A-7,		0-5	90-100	90-100	85-100	85-100	40-60	25-35
	8-37	Silty clay		ML, CL,	A-7,	-6 A-7-5,		0-5	90-100	90-100	85-100	85-95	50-65	20-40
	37-50	Silty clay		ML, CH,	A-7,	-6 A-7-6,		0-5	90-100	90-100	85-100	85-95	50-65	20-40
	50-60	Weathered	MH		A-7	-5								
Sogn	0-9	bedrock Silty clay loam		MH, CL,	7-5	A-4, A- , A-7-6,	0	0-10	85-100	85-100	80-100	70-100	25-55	10-25
	9-13	Unweathered bedrock			A-6	, A-7								
Ba: Bates	0-10 10-15 15-32	Loam	CL,	CL-ML, CL CL-ML, ML ML, SC,	A-4, A-4,	A-6	0 0 0	0 0 0	90-100 90-100 85-100	85-100 85-100 85-100	80-100 80-100 80-100	55-90 55-90 45-85	20-40 20-40 25-45	3-15 3-15 8-25
	32-36	Weathered bedrock			A-7	, A-5								
Bb: Bates		Loam	ML,	CL-ML, ML CL-ML, CL ML, SC,	A-6, A-4,	A-4 A-4 A-6, A-	0 0 0	0 0 0	90-100	85-100 85-100 85-100	80-100	55-90	20-40 20-40 25-45	3-15 3-15 8-25
	32-36	Weathered bedrock			A-7	, A-5								
3c: Bates, eroded	0-6 6-23	Loam Gravelly clay loam		CL-ML, ML ML, SC,	A-4, 7-6	A-6, A- , A-7-5,	0	0	90-100	85-100 85-100	80-100 80-100	55-90 45-85	20-40 25-45	3-15 8-25
	23-27	Weathered bedrock			A-7	, A-5								
BOP: Borrow Pits														
Ca: Catoosa	0-11 11-16 16-27 27-35	Silt loam Silty clay loam Silty clay loam Unweathered bedrock			A-4, A-4, A-6,	A-6	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 100 85-100	100 100 85-100	96-100 96-100 85-100	65-98	25-35 28-39 36-43	7-15 9-18 15-21

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture		Classif	ication	Fragr	ments		rcentage	e passii	ng	Liquid	Plas-
and soil name			τ	Jnified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200	limit	ticity index
	In					Pct	Pct					Pct	
Cb: Catoosa	0-11	Silty clay loam	ML,	CL	A-7-6, A-4, A-6, A-7, A-	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-97	25-45	7-20
	11-27	Silty clay loam	ML,	CL	7-5, A-5 A-4, A-5, A- 6, A-7, A-7-	0	0	100	100	96-100	65-98	28-50	9-30
	27-31	Unweathered bedrock			5, A-7-6								
Rock Outcrop Cc:													
Collinsville	0-7	Fine sandy loam	CL-	CL, SC, -ML, ML, -SM	A-2, A-2-4, A-4		0-15	85-100	85-100	75-95	30-60	15-26	NP-9
	7-15 15-17	Gravelly fine sandy loam Unweathered			A-2-4, A-2, A-4		0-45	55-100	55-100	50-95	15-45	15-30	NP-10
Bates	0-8 8-11	bedrock Loam Loam	SM,	CL-ML, CL ML, SC,	A-5, A-7-5,	0	0			80-100 80-100		20-40 25-45	3-15 8-20
	11-32	Gravelly clay loam	CL, SM	ML, SC,	A-4, A-6, A-7, A-7-6 A-2-6, A-2, A-5, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7, A-6, A-2-4,	0	0	65-100	60-100	50-100	25-85	20-45	8-30
	32-34	Weathered bedrock			A-2-5, A-2- 7, A-4								
Da: Dennis	0-10 10-19	  Silt loam  Silty clay loam		CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6 A-6, A-7-6,	0	0	100 98-100	100 96-100	96-100 92-100		20-37 33-48	1-15 13-25
	19-60	Silty clay	l	ML, CH	A-7-5, A-7 A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0			92-100		37-65	15-40
Db: Dennis	0-9 9-19	  Silt loam  Silty clay loam		CL-ML, ML		0	0	100 98-100	100 96-100	96-100 92-100		20-37 33-48	1-15 13-25
	19-60	Silty clay	MH, ML	CL, CH,	A-7-5, A-7 A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	98-100	96-100	92-100	75-98	37-65	15-40
Dc: Dennis	0-10 10-19	  Silt loam  Silty clay loam	CL,	CL-ML, ML	A-4, A-6 A-6, A-7-6,	0	0	100 98-100	100 96-100	96-100 92-100		20-37 33-48	1-15 13-25
	19-60	Silty clay		CL, CH,	A-7-5, A-7 A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	98-100	96-100	92-100	75-98	37-65	15-40
Kenoma	0-8 8-32	Silt loam Silty clay		CL-ML, ML CH, MH	A-4, A-6 A-7-6, A-7-5,	0 0	0			85-100 85-100			3-18 30-48
	32-60	Silty clay	CL,	CH, MH	A-7 A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	75-95	45-65	25-44
Ea: Eram	0-9	Silty clay loam	CL,	ML	A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-95	33-48	12-25
	9-33	Silty clay	MH, ML	CL, CH,	A-7-5, A-7 A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	75-98	37-65	15-35
71.	33-37	Weathered bedrock			·								
Eb: Eram	0-8	Silty clay loam	CL,		A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	85-100	70-95	33-48	12-25
	8-30	Silty clay	MH, ML	CL, CH,	A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0			90-100		37-65	15-35
Ec:	30-34	Weathered bedrock											
Eram, eroded	0-8 8-30 30-34	Silty clay loam Silty clay Weathered bedrock	CL CH,	CL	A-7, A-6 A-6, A-7	0 0 	0 0 			85-100 90-100 		33-48 37-65 	12-25 15-35 
GRP: Gravel Pits													
Ka: Kenoma	0-8 8-32	Silt loam Silty clay	CL-N	ML, CL, ML CH	A-7, A-7-5,	0 0	0			85-100 85-100			3-18 30-48
	32-60	Silty clay	CH,	MH, CL	A-7-6 A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	85-100	85-100	75-100	75-95	45-65	25-44
La: Leanna, drained	0-16	Silt loam	ML,	CL-ML, CL	A-5, A-6, A- 7, A-7-6, A-	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-100	25-48	7-25
	16-52	Silty clay	CL,	ML, CH,	7-5, A-4 A-7, A-7-5, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	43-57	21-32
	52-60	Silty clay loam		CH, MH,	A-7, A-7-5, A-6, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	36-52	15-30

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classif	ication	Ī	ments		rcentage sieve n	e passinumber	ng	Liquid	Plas-
and soil name			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200	limit	ticity index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
Ma: Mason	0-17 17-60	Silt loam Silty clay loam	CL, ML CL, ML	A-4, A-6 A-7-6, A-6, A-7-5, A-4,	0	0	100 98-100	100 98-100	96-100 96-100		30-37 30-43	8-13 9-20
MAL: Made Land				A-7, A-5								
Na: Nowata	0-9	Silt loam	CL, ML	A-4, A-6		0-15	85-100	75-100	70-95	60-95	30-37	8-13
	9-12		ML, GM, SC, SM, CL, GC	A-2, A-4, A- 6, A-2-6, A- 2-4		0-30	40-90	35-90	35-85	30-85	25-40	8-18
	12-27	Extremely channery silty clay loam	SC, GM, GC, SM	A-2, A-6, A- 7-6, A-7-5, A-7, A-2-7,		0-65	30-70	20-50	20-45	15-40	20-42	12-19
	27-31	Unweathered bedrock		A-2-6								
Oa: Olpe	0-15	Gravelly silt loam	ML, SC, SC- SM, CL, CL- ML, SM	A-2, A-4, A- 6, A-2-6, A-	0	0	60-80	50-75	40-75	30-70	20-40	7-20
	15-26	Extremely gravelly silty clay loam	SC, GM, ML,	2-4 A-2, A-6, A- 7-6, A-7-5, A-7, A-2-7,	0	0	20-80	8-75	7-75	6-70	30-55	15-30
	26-60	Extremely gravelly silty clay	GC, GM, SM, SC	A-2-6 A-2-7, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7, A-6, A-2-6, A-2	0	0	20-75	10-50	10-45	10-45	30-65	15-40
Ob: Osage	0-13	Silty clay loam	ML, CH, CL,	A-7-5, A-7-6,	0	0	100	100	96-100	95-100	40-60	20-35
_	13-37	Silty clay	MH CH, CL, MH,	A-7 A-7-5, A-7,	0	0	100	100	96-100	95-100	40-80	20-50
	37-60	Silty clay	ML CL, CH, ML, MH	A-7-6 A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	İ	95-100	l	20-50
Oc:	0-6	Cilturalou			0	0	100	100	100	95-100	E0 7E	30-55
Osage		Silty clay	MH, CH	A-7, A-7-5, A-7-6	0	0		100			İ	
	6-17	Silty clay	CH, MH	A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7		0	100		100	95-100	1	30-55
	17-60	Clay	CL, CH	A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	100	95-100	40-80	20-50
Qa: Quarry												
Ta: Talihina	0-17	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7-6,		0-15	87-100	87-100	85-100	70-98	37-50	15-26
Tb:	17-19	Weathered bedrock		A-7-5, A-7								
Talihina	0-17	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7		0-55	83-100	83-100	80-100	70-98	37-50	15-26
	17-20	Silty clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7		0-15	83-100	83-100	80-100	70-98	37-50	15-26
	20-24	Weathered bedrock		A-7-5, A-7								
Va: Verdigris	0-23 23-60	Silt loam Silt loam	CL, CL-ML, ML ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A- 7-6, A-7-5,	0	0	100 100	100 100	95-100 95-100	65-100 80-100	22-35 30-45	2-15 8-23
Vb: Verdigris	0-23 23-60	Silt loam Silt loam	CL-ML, ML, CL CL, ML	A-6, A-4, A- 7, A-7-5, A-	0	0	100 100	100 100		65-100 80-100		2-15 8-23
W: Water				7-6, A-5								
Wa: Woodson	0-8 8-31	Silt loam Silty clay	CL-ML, CL, ML CL, CH, MH	A-7-6, A-7-5,	0	0	100 100	100 95-100	90-100 95-100	85-100 90-100	25-40 50-65	5-20 30-45
	31-60	Silty clay	MH, CL, CH, ML	A-7 A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	ĺ	95-100	İ	l	20-40
Za: Zaar	0-18	Silty clay	CL, CH, MH	A-7-6, A-7-5,	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	18-57	Silty clay	CH, CL, MH	A-7 A-7-6, A-7-5,	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	57-63	Silty clay	MH, CL, CH,	A-7 A-7-6, A-7-5,	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-65	15-40
İ		1 -	MĹ	A-7								

Map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classif	ication	Fragr	ments			e passinumber	ng	Liquid	Plas-
and soil name					>10	3-10					limit	ticity
			Unified	AASHTO	inches	inches	4	10	40	200		index
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
ZAA:												
Zaar	0-7	Silty clay	ML, CH, MH,	A-7, A-7-6, A-7-5	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	7-22	Silty clay	CL, CH, MH,	A-7, A-7-5, A-7-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	22-41	Silty clay	MH, CL, CH,	A-6, A-7, A- 7-6, A-7-5	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-65	15-40
	41-52	Silty clay	ML, MH, CL,	A-7-6, A-6, A-7, A-7-5	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-65	15-40
	52-60	Silty clay	CH, CL	A-7-5, A-7-6, A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	40-65	15-40
zb:		1										1 1
Zaar	0-18	Silty clay	CH, MH, CL	A-7, A-7-6, A-7-5	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	18-57	Silty clay	CH, MH, CL	A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	50-70	25-40
	57-63	Silty clay	MH, CL, ML, CH	A-7-6, A-7-5, A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-100	43-80	15-55
		l	l									

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS Allen County, Kansas

Physical Properties table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earth moving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability (K<->sat ) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The term "permeab as used in soil surveys, indicates saturated hydraulic conductivity (K<->sat ). The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields. and texture.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In Physical Properties table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the Physical Properties table as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and permeability. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are as follows:

- 1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands.
- 2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, ash material, and sapric soil material.
- 3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams.
- 4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams.
- 4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay.
- 5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material.
- 6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay.
- 7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material.
- 8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of coarse fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and forzen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

#### Explanation of Wind Erodibility Groups

Soil erodibility by wind is directly related to the percentage of dry non-erodible surface soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm in diameter. From this percentage, the wind erodibility index (I-factor) is determined. The I-factor is an expression of the stability of these soil aggregates against breakdown by tillage and abrasion from wind erosion. Soils are placed in Wind Erodibility Groups (WEG) having similar percentages of dry soil aggregates larger than 0.84 mm as shown in the following table.

WEG	Properties of Soil Surface Layer	Dry Soil Aggregates >0.84mm Percent	Wind Erodibilty Index T/Ac/Yr (I)
1	Very fine sand, fine sand, or coarse sand	1 2 3 5 7	310 1/ 250 220 180 160
2	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, organic soil materials.	10	134
3	Very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam.	25	86
4	Clay, silty clay, non-calcareous clay loam, or silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content.	25	86
4L	Calcareous 2/ loam, silt loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam.	25	86
5	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with $<\!20$ percent clay content, or sandy clay loam, sandy clay, and hemic $3/$ organic soil materials.	40	56
6	Non-calcareous loam and silt loam with $>\!20$ percent clay content, or non-calcareous clay loam with $<\!35$ percent clay content.	45	48
7	Silt, non-calcareous silty clay loam with >35 percent clay content and fibric 3/ organic soil material.	50	38
8	Soils not suitable for cultivation due to coarse fragments or wetness; wind erosion is not a problem.		0

- 1/ The "I" values for WEG 1 vary from 160 for coarse sands to 310 for very fine sands. Use an "I" of 220 as an average figure. For coarser sand that has gravel, use a lower figure. For a soil that has no gravel and very fine sand, use a higher figure. (Modification for coarse fragments is preparation.)
- 2/ Calcareous is a strongly or violently effervescent reaction to cold dilute (1N) HCL.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{3}}\xspace/$  See Soil Taxonomy for definition.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available	Linear	Organic	Erosio	on fact	tors	Wind  erodi-	Wind erodi-
and soil name					bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter	K	Kf	Т	bility group	bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
003CD: Collinsville-	0-6 6-11 11-15	30-52 30-70	28-50 10-50	7-20 5-20	1.30-1.55 1.40-1.70	2.00-6.00 2.00-6.00	0.09-0.15 0.07-0.20	0.0-2.9			.32	1	5	56
Bates	0-6 6-32 32-36 36-40	35-55 35-55 35-55	30-40 20-40 20-30	15-27 18-35	1.40-1.50 1.50-1.60 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.15-0.19 0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	3	5	56
003EK: Eram	15-33	5-20 5-25	50-70 30-60		1.30-1.40 1.35-1.55		0.15-0.19 0.10-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0		.37	3	7	38
Clareson	33-41 0-7 7-24 24-32	1-10 1-10	50-70 40-60	27-40	1.20-1.30 1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.09-0.17 0.04-0.07	4.5-7.5	1.0-4.0	.24	.55	2	8	0
003EO: Eram, eroded-		5-20 5-25	50-70 30-60	27-40	1.30-1.60 1.35-1.65	0.20-0.60		3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	7	38
Gullied Land-												-		0
Eram	0-15 15-33 33-37	5-20 5-25	50-70 30-60		1.30-1.60		0.15-0.20 0.10-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0		.37	3	7	38
Talihina		1-20	50-65		1.30-1.60		0.15-0.19	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0		.37	2	4	86
0030P: Olpe	0-10 10-16 16-60 60-70	1-20 1-20 1-10 1-10	50-75 50-65 30-55 30-55	27-40 40-50	1.20-1.30 1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.03-0.06 0.02-0.04 0.01-0.03 0.05-0.08	6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.43 .64 .64	5	8	0
003SF: Summit	0-8 8-12 12-69	5-15 5-15 1-10	50-65 30-65 30-60	32-45	1.15-1.45 1.25-1.45 1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.16-0.20 0.10-0.18 0.10-0.18	4.5-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.5-2.5 0.3-2.0	.37	.37	5	4	86
003SH: Summit	0-8 8-12 12-69	5-15 5-15 1-10	50-65 30-65 30-60	27-45 32-45	1.15-1.45 1.25-1.45 1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.16-0.20 0.14-0.18 0.14-0.18	4.5-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.5-2.5 0.3-2.0	.37	.37 .37 .37	5	4	86
003WF: Woodson	0-10 10-21 21-30 30-48 48-60	1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10	50-75 35-60 35-60 35-60 35-60	40-60 40-60 40-60	1.25-1.45 1.30-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45 1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06 0.06-0.20	0.22-0.24 0.12-0.15 0.12-0.15 0.10-0.15 0.10-0.15	1.5-4.5 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0 1.5-3.5 1.0-3.0 0.5-1.5 0.2-0.6	.32	.43 .32 .32 .32	4	6	48
011PA: Parsons	0-7 7-15 15-40 40-60	12 9 4 13	76 75 45 47	14-25 38-60	1.20-1.40 1.20-1.45 1.30-1.50 1.30-1.50		0.19-0.21 0.19-0.21 0.14-0.21 0.14-0.21		0.8-2.0	.49	.49 .49 .43 .43	3	5	56
011RC: Ringo	0-10 10-30 30-31	7 8	48 49		1.35-1.40	0.00-0.06	0.12-0.16 0.15-0.21	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0		.28	3	4	86
Clareson		3 2 3	58 59 32	27-60	1.20-1.50 1.10-1.40 1.05-1.40	0.20-2.00	0.09-0.17 0.09-0.21 0.04-0.07	3.0-7.0 3.0-7.0 3.0-14.0	0.5-2.0	.24	.49 .43 .64	2	8	0
133BH:   Bates	8-16 16-27	44 41 39	37 35 25	18-35	1.40-1.50 1.40-1.60 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.15-0.19 0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.28	.32	3	5	56
Collinsville-	27-31 0-8 8-14	46 46	42 42	5-20	1.30-1.60 1.30-1.60	2.00-6.00 2.00-6.00	0.09-0.15 0.09-0.15	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.32	.32	1	3	86
133LA: Lanton	0-12 12-32 32-60	6 5 5	73 65 67	27-35	1.30-1.50 1.40-1.70 1.35-1.65	 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60	0.18-0.22 0.18-0.22 0.12-0.18	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-5.0 1.0-3.0 0.0-2.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
133SC: Shidler	0-12	24	52		1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.24	0.0-2.9	1.0-5.0	.32	.32	1	4L	86
Catoosa	12-14 0-10 10-31 31-33	4 7	70 52		1.30-1.55 1.10-1.50	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22	0.0-8.0 3.0-10.0	1.0-5.0	.37	.37	2	6	48
207RD: Ringo	0-8 8-37 37-50	5-15 5-15	40-65 30-65 30-65	35-40 35-50	1.35-1.40 1.35-1.50 1.35-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.00-0.06	0.15-0.18 0.15-0.21	6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	3	4	86
Sogn	50-60 0-9 9-13	5-15 1-25	45-70		1.15-1.20	0.00-0.06 0.00-0.20 0.60-2.00	0.15-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-2.0  1.0-4.0 		.28	1	4L	86

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas: Published

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Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available	Linear	Organic	Erosio	on fac	tors	Wind  erodi-	Wind  erodi-
and soil name	_			_	bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter	K	Kf	Т	bility group	bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Ba: Bates	0-10 10-15 15-32 32-36	44 41 39	37 35 25	15-27	1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50 1.35-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.18-0.22 0.15-0.19	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.32	.32	3	5	56
Bb: Bates	0-8 8-13 13-32 32-36	44 41 39	37 35 25	15-27	1.40-1.50 1.40-1.50 1.35-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.18-0.22 0.15-0.19			.32	.32	3	5	56
Bc: Bates, eroded	0-6 6-23 23-27	41 39	35 25		1.40-1.50 1.35-1.60		0.20-0.24 0.15-0.19			.32	.32	3	5	56
BOP: Borrow Pits												-		
Ca: Catoosa	0-11 11-16 16-27 27-35	1-20 1-30 1-30	50-75 40-75 40-70	18-30	1.30-1.55 1.40-1.70 1.45-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.24 0.15-0.22		1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.3-0.7	.37 .37 .32	.37	2	6	48
Cb: Catoosa	0-11 11-27 27-31	4 4	66 56	27-55 	1.30-1.55 1.20-1.70	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.24 0.15-0.24 	3.0-6.5			.37	2	6	48
Rock Outcrop- Cc: Collinsville-	0-7	67	20		1 20 1 60	2.00-6.00			1 0 2 0			-		
Collinsville	7-15 15-17	67	20		1.30-1.60 1.40-1.70	2.00-6.00	0.09-0.15			.20	.20	1	3	86
Bates	0-8 8-11 11-32 32-34	44 41 39	37 35 25	18-35	1.40-1.50 1.40-1.60 1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.22 0.15-0.19 0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.32 .28 .20	.32 .32 .43	3	5	56
Da: Dennis	0-10 10-19 19-60	18 13 7	66 57 42	27-35	1.30-1.55 1.30-1.70 1.25-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.15-0.20 0.15-0.20 0.12-0.20	0.0-4.0 3.0-5.9 6.0-9.5	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-1.0	.43 .37 .37	.43 .37 .37	5	6	48
Db: Dennis	0-9 9-19 19-60	18 13 7	66 57 42	27-35	1.25-1.55 1.25-1.70 1.25-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.15-0.20 0.15-0.20 0.12-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-1.0	.43 .37 .37	.43	5	6	48
Dc: Dennis	0-10 10-19	18 13	66 57	10-27 27-35	1.25-1.55	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.20	0.0-4.0	1.0-3.0	.43	.43	5	6	48
Kenoma	19-60	7 5 3 6	42 69 48 54	35-55 18-27 40-60	1.25-1.65 1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.35-1.60	0.06-0.20 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.12-0.20 0.22-0.24 0.10-0.15 0.18-0.20	6.0-9.5 0.0-4.0 6.0-8.9	0.5-1.0 2.0-4.0 0.5-3.0 0.5-1.0	.37	.37 .43 .32	3	6	48
Ea: Eram	0-9 9-33 33-37	19 26	48 29		1.30-1.60 1.35-1.65	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.00-0.20	0.15-0.20 0.10-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	7	38
Eb: Eram	0-8 8-30 30-34	19 26	48 29		1.30-1.60	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.00-0.20	0.15-0.20 0.10-0.18	3.0-5.9 6.0-8.9 	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.0-0.0	.37	.37	3	7	38
Ec: Eram, eroded-	0-8 8-30 30-34	5-20 5-25	50-70 30-60		1.30-1.60		0.15-0.20 0.10-0.18		1.0-3.0	.37	.37	3	7	38
GRP: Gravel Pits												-		
Ka: Kenoma	0-8 8-32 32-60	5 3 6	70 48 55	40-60	1.35-1.45 1.40-1.50 1.35-1.60	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.22-0.24 0.10-0.15 0.18-0.20	0.0-4.0 6.0-8.9 3.0-8.9			.43 .32 .32	3	6	48
La: Leanna, drained	0-16	1-10	50-75	15-30	1.10-1.35	0.20-0.60	0.22-0.24	1.5-4.5	1.0-5.0	.32	.32	3	6	48
dramed	16-52 52-60	1-10 1-10	35-60 40-65		1.35-1.50 1.35-1.55	0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.11-0.18	6.0-8.9 5.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
Ma: Mason	0-17 17-60	12 7	69 65	20-35	1.30-1.50 1.40-1.70	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.16-0.20 0.16-0.20	0.0-2.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	5	6	48
Made Land Na: Nowata	0-9 9-12 12-27 27-31	26 20 20	53 54 49	20-32	1.30-1.50 1.40-1.70 1.45-1.75	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60	0.15-0.22 0.11-0.16 0.08-0.12	0.0-2.9 0.0-2.9 3.0-6.5	1.0-3.0 0.5-2.0 0.0-1.0	.37 .37 .32	.37 .37 .32	2	6	48

# PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas: Published

(Single entries under "Sand and Silt" are a representative percentage are calculated using an algorithm. Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moist	Permea-	Available		Organic	Erosi	on fac	tors	erodi-	
and soil name	_			_	bulk density	bility (Ksat)	water capacity	extensi- bility	matter	K	Kf	Т		bility index
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	in/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
Oa: Olpe	0-15 15-26 26-60	25 19 8	53 48 50	27-40	1.20-1.30 1.30-1.40 1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.03-0.06 0.02-0.04 0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9 1.0-5.9 3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.0-1.0	.24 .24 .24	.43 .64 .64	5	8	0
Ob: Osage	0-13 13-37 37-60	3 3 6	57 50 51	35-60	1.30-1.65 1.30-1.70 1.30-1.70	0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.21-0.23 0.08-0.12 0.08-0.12	6.0-8.9 9.0-25.0 9.0-25.0		.32 .28 .28	.32	5	4	86
Oc: Osage	0-6 6-17 17-60	1 1 2	43 41 35	40-60	1.10-1.60 1.20-1.60 1.20-1.60	0.06-0.20 0.00-0.06 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14 0.12-0.14 0.08-0.12	9.0-25.0	0.8-3.0	.28	.28	5	4	86
Qa: Quarry												-		
Ta: Talihina	0-17 17-19	8	55	35-40	1.30-1.60	0.06-0.20 0.00-0.20	0.15-0.19	6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37	2	4	86
Tb: Talihina	0-17 17-20 20-24	8 8	55 55		1.30-1.60 1.30-1.60	0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20 0.00-0.20	0.05-0.14 0.10-0.18	6.0-9.9 6.0-8.9	1.0-3.0 0.0-1.0 0.0-0.0	.24	.37	2	4	86
Va: Verdigris Vb:	0-23 23-60	14 15	63 59	15-27 18-35	1.30-1.60	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.17-0.22		2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
Verdigris	0-23 23-60	14 15	63 59		1.30-1.55 1.40-1.65	0.60-2.00 0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24 0.17-0.22		2.0-4.0	.32	.32	5	6	48
Water   Water												-		
Woodson	0-8 8-31 31-60	2 1 4	73 43 50	40-60	1.25-1.45 1.30-1.45 1.35-1.45	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20	0.22-0.24 0.12-0.15 0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9 6.0-14.0 6.0-11.0		.43 .32 .32	.43 .32 .32	3	6	48
Za:   Zaar	0-18 18-57 57-63	5 5 9	53 52 42	40-60	1.20-1.30 1.35-1.50 1.35-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14 0.11-0.18 0.10-0.18	6.0-8.9		.28	.28	5	4	86
ZAA: Zaar	0-7 7-22 22-41 41-52 52-60	5 5 5 6 9	53 52 52 46 42	40-60 40-70 35-70 35-70	1.10-1.30 1.00-1.50 1.00-1.50 1.10-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20 0.06-0.20	0.12-0.14 0.11-0.18 0.10-0.18 0.10-0.18 0.10-0.18	6.0-12.0 6.0-12.0 6.0-8.9 6.0-8.9	2.0-6.0	.28	.28 .28 .28 .28	5	4	86
Zb: Zaar	0-18 18-57 57-63	5 5 9	53 52 42	40-60	1.20-1.30 1.20-1.50 1.10-1.50	0.20-0.60 0.20-0.60 0.00-0.06	0.12-0.14 0.11-0.18 0.10-0.18	6.0-15.0	1.0-3.0	.28	.28	5	4	86

#### CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS Allen County, Kansas

The Chemical Properties table shows estimates of some characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils. Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of extractable bases that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. Soils having a low cation-exchange capacity hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than soils having a high cation-exchange capacity. Soils having a high cation-exchange capacity can retain cations. The ability to retain cations helps to prevent the pollution of ground water.

Effective cation-exchange capacity refers to the sum of extractable bases plus aluminum expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil. It is determined for soils that have pH of less than 5.5.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and is expressed as a range in pH values. The range in pH of each major horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil. Incorporating nitrogen fertilizer into calcareous soils helps to prevent nitrite accumulation and ammonium— $\mathbb{N}$  volatilization.

Gypsum is expressed as a percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water and can be dissolved and removed by water. Soils that have a high content of gypsum may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

## CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	pH	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
003CD: Collinsville	0-6 6-11 11-15	3.0-14 2.0-12		5.6-6.0 5.6-6.0 	0 0	0 0 	0 0 	0 0
Bates	0-6 6-32 32-36 36-40	6.0-19 7.0-21 0.0-18	 	5.6-6.5 5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0 0 	0 0 0 	0 0 0 	0 0 0 
003EK: Eram	0-15	11-26		5.6-6.5	0	0	0	0
	15-33 33-41	14-33		6.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
	0-7 7-24 24-32	6.0-21 14-30 	 	6.6-7.3 6.6-7.3 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 
003EO: Eram, eroded	0-15 15-33 33-41	11-26 14-33 	 	5.6-6.5 6.1-6.5	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 
Gullied Land								
Eram	0-15 15-33 33-37	11-26 14-33 		5.6-6.5 6.1-6.5 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 
Talihina	0-15 15-23	14-26		5.1-7.8	0	0	0	0
0030P:   Olpe	0-10 10-16 16-60 60-70	6.0-19 10-24 14-30 14-30	  	5.1-6.5 5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
003SF: Summit		11-30 13-28 14-34		5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.6-8.4	 	 	  	 
003SH: Summit		11-30 13-28 14-34	 	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 6.6-8.4	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0
003WF: Woodson	0-10 10-21 21-30 30-48	20-30 20-30 20-30 15-25	  	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
011PA:	48-60	5.0-15		5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
Parsons	0-7 7-15 15-40 40-60	7.0-20 7.0-20 20-35 20-35	2.0-12 3.3-9.3 14-24 8.3-16	5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3 5.1-6.0 5.1-7.8	  	  	  	  
011RC: Ringo	0-10 10-30 30-31	20-38 16-36		6.1-8.4 6.1-8.4		0 0	0 0 	0 0
Clareson	0-10 10-15 15-32 32-34	13-32 12-40 14-49	  	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
133BH: Bates	0-8	8.0-24		5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0
Baccs	8-16 16-27 27-31	9.0-27 8.0-26		5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 	0 	0  	0  
Collinsville	0-8 8-14 14-18	4.0-18 3.0-16 		5.6-6.5 4.5-6.5		 	 	 
133LA: Lanton	0-12 12-32 32-60	9.0-26 13-27 10-31	 	5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
133SC:   Shidler	0-12	9.0-26		5.6-8.4				
Catoosa	12-14 0-10 10-31 31-33	8.0-39 12-40		5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3		 	  	
207RD: Ringo	0-8	18-32		6.1-8.4	0	0	0	0
Sogn	8-37 37-50 50-60 0-9 9-13	15-34 15-34  13-29	  	6.6-8.4 7.4-8.4  6.1-8.4	0 0  0 	0 0  0 	0 0  0	0 0  0 

## CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	рН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
Ba: Bates	0-10 10-15 15-32 32-36	8.0-24 8.0-21 8.0-27	  	5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0 0 	0 0 0 	  	0 0 0 
Bb: Bates	0-8 8-13 13-32 32-36	8.0-24 8.0-21 8.0-27	  	5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0 0 	0 0 0 	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bates, eroded	0-6 6-23 23-27	8.0-24 8.0-30 	 	5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 
BOP: Borrow Pits								
Ca: Catoosa	0-11 11-16 16-27 27-35	6.0-18 7.0-18 10-24		5.6-6.5 5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3	0 0 0 	0 0 0 	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cb: Catoosa	0-11 11-27	8.0-31 12-37		5.6-6.5 5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0 0
Rock Outcrop	27-31							
Cc: Collinsville	0-7 7-15		4.0-18 3.0-16	5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0	0	0	0 0
Bates	15-17 0-8 8-11 11-32 32-34	8.0-22 9.0-27 	8.0-25	5.6-6.5 5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Da: Dennis	0-10 10-19 19-60	6.0-22 12-25 15-35	 	5.1-6.0 5.1-6.0 5.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dennis	0-9 9-19 19-60	6.0-22 12-25 15-35	 	5.1-6.0 5.1-6.0 5.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dc: Dennis	0-10 10-19 19-60 0-8 8-32 32-60	6.0-22 12-25 15-35 11-24 17-42 13-32		5.1-6.0 5.1-6.0 5.1-8.4 5.1-6.5 5.1-7.8 6.1-8.4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0.0-2.0 0.0-2.0 0.0-4.0	0 0 0 0 0
Ea: Eram	0-9 9-33 33-37	13-30 15-37		5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3			0 0 	
Eb: Eram	0-8 8-30 30-34	13-30 15-37 		5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3 	 	 	0 0 	===
Ec: Eram, eroded	0-8 8-30 30-34	11-26 14-33 	 	5.6-6.5 5.1-7.3 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 	0 0 
GRP: Gravel Pits Ka:								
Kenoma	0-8 8-32 32-60	11-24 18-42 13-34	 	5.1-6.5 5.1-7.8 6.1-8.4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0.0-2.0 $0.0-2.0$ $0.0-4.0$	0 0 0
La: Leanna, drained-	0-16 16-52 52-60	8.0-28 16-36 12-30	 	5.1-6.5 5.1-7.3 5.6-7.3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ma: Mason	0-17 17-60	7.0-16 8.0-25		5.1-7.3 5.1-7.3	 			
Made Land								
Nowata	0-9 9-12 12-27 27-31	8.0-22 9.0-23 11-23 		5.6-6.5 5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3	  	  	  	  

## CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Effective Cation Exchange Capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Gypsum	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100g	рН	Pct	Pct	mmhos/cm		
Oa: Olpe	15-26	8.0-22 12-28		5.1-6.5 5.1-6.5	0 0	0	0	0
Ob: Osage	0-13 13-37	14-32 16-39 15-42	===	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 6.1-7.8	0	0	0  	0
Oc: Osage	37-60 0-6 6-17	15-40 20-46 18-42		6.1-7.8 5.6-7.8 5.6-7.8	0 0	0 0	0	0 0
Qa: Quarry Ta:	17-60	15-49		5.6-7.8	0	0	0	0
Talihina Tb: Talihina	0-17 17-19 0-17	16-30		5.1-7.8			  0	
Va:	17-20 20-24	14-26	===	5.1-7.8	===		0	
Verdigris Vb: Verdigris	23-60	10-24 2.0-27 10-24		5.6-7.3 5.6-7.3				
พ: Water	23-60	8.0-27		5.6-7.3				
Wa: Woodson	0-8 8-31 31-60	9.0-24 18-42 13-34	 	5.6-6.5 5.6-7.3 5.6-7.8	  	 	  	  
Za: Zaar	0-18 18-57 57-63	20-44 18-42 15-34		5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 6.6-8.4	 	 	 	 
ZAA: Zaar	0-7 7-22 22-41 41-52 52-60	20-48 18-52 15-50 15-46 15-44	  	5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 6.6-8.4 6.6-8.4 6.6-8.4	  	  	  	  
Zb: Zaar	0-18 18-57 57-63	20-44 18-40 16-40		5.6-7.3 6.1-8.4 6.6-8.4	  			 
	l —————	I	1	l ————	I ————	I ———— I		I ————

#### WATER FEATURES Allen County, Kansas

The Water Features table gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

The months in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The Water Features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table. Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The Water Features table indicates surface water depth and the duration and frequency of ponding. Duration is expressed as very brief if less than 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. None means that ponding is not probable; rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and frequent that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding, the temporary inundation of an area, is caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and frequency are estimated. Duration is expressed as extremely brief if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, very brief if 4 hours to 2 days, brief if 2 to 7 days, long if 7 to 30 days, and very long if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. None means that flooding is not probable; very rare that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); rare that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); occasional that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); frequent that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and very frequent that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

	T		Soil Sa	turation		Ponding		Floo	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
003CD:			Ft	Ft	Ft				
Collinsville	D								
Bates	В								
003EK: Eram	c								
Eram		January		1.5-2.5					None
		February March		1.5-2.5					None None
		April		1.5-2.5					None
		November December	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None None
Clareson	C	December	0.5 1.5						
003EO:									
Eram, eroded	C	January	0 5-1 5	1.5-2.5					None
		February		1.5-2.5					None
		March		1.5-2.5					None
		April November		1.5-2.5					None None
0 11' 1 T 1		December		1.5-2.5					None
Gullied Land									
003EP: Eram	l c								
DI Cili		January		1.5-2.5					None
		February		1.5-2.5					None
		March April		1.5-2.5					None None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
Talihina	D	December	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
0030P: Olpe	C								
003SF:									
Summit	C								
		January	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0 2.0-3.0 2.0-3.0					None None
		February March	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0					None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0					None
003SH:		December	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0					None
Summit	C								
		January		2.0-3.0					None
		February March		2.0-3.0					None None
		April	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0					None
003WF:		December	2.0-3.0	2.0-3.0					None
Woodson	D								
		January		1.8-2.2					None
		February March		1.8-2.2					None None
		April	0.3-0.7	1.8-2.2					None
011PA:	_								
Parsons	D	January	0 5-1 5	1.0-2.0					None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.0-2.0					None
		March		1.0-2.0					None
		April December		1.0-2.0					None None
011RC:									
Ringo									
Clareson	C								
133BH:	P								
Bates	1								
Collinsville	D								
133LA:		1					1 1		

			Soil Sa	turation		Ponding		Floor	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Lanton	С	January	Ft 1 0-2 0	Ft 1.6-3.5	Ft			Very brief	Occasional
		February	1.0-2.0	1.6-3.5				Very brief	Occasional
		March April		1.6-3.5				Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		May		1.6-3.5				Very brief Very brief	Occasional
		June						Very brief	Rare
		July August						Very brief   Very brief	Rare Rare
		September						Very brief	Rare
		October November						Very brief	Rare
		December		1.6-3.5				Very brief   Very brief	Rare Rare
l33SC: Shidler	D								
Catoosa	В								
07RD: Ringo	D								
Sogn	D								
aa:									
Bates Bb:	В								
Bates	В								
3c: Bates, eroded	В								
Borrow Pits									
Ca: Catoosa	В								
Cb: Catoosa	В								
Rock Outcrop	D								
Cc: Collinsville	D								
Bates	В								
Da: Dennis	С								
		January	1.0-1.5	2.0-3.0					None
	1	February March	1.0-1.5	2.0-3.0					None None
		April	1.0-1.5	2.0-3.0					None
Db:		December	1.0-1.5	2.0-3.0					None
Dennis	C								
		January February		2.0-3.0					None None
		March		2.0-3.0					None
		April December		2.0-3.0					None None
De:	1	December	1.0-1.5	2.0-3.0					None
Dennis	C		1 0 1 5						N
		January February		2.0-3.0					None None
		March		2.0-3.0					None
		April December		2.0-3.0					None None
Kenoma	D		1						
		January February	0.5-1.5	1.0-1.5					None None
		March	0.5-1.5	1.0-1.5					None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.0-1.5					None
Ea:	-	December	0.5-1.5	1.0-1.5					None
Eram	C			l			1		
		January February		1.5-2.5					None None
		March		1.5-2.5					None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
	1	November December		1.5-2.5					None None
Eb:	1		1	1		1	1	1	

	1		Soil Saturation		Ponding			Floor	ding
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
Eram	- C		Ft	Ft	Ft				
DI diii		January		1.5-2.5					None
		February March		1.5-2.5					None None
		April	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
		November December		1.5-2.5					None None
Ec:									
Eram, eroded	-  C	January	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
		February	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
		March April		1.5-2.5					None None
		November	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
GRP:		December	0.5-1.5	1.5-2.5					None
Gravel Pits	-								
Ka:									
Kenoma	- D								
La:									
Leanna, drained	- D		0.500	1					D.
		January February		1.0-2.0					Rare Rare
		March	0.5-2.0	1.0-2.0				Very brief	Occasional
		April May	0.5-2.0	1.0-2.0				Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		June		l				Very brief	Occasional
		July August						Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		September						Very brief	Occasional
		October November						Very brief	Occasional Rare
		December		1.0-2.0					Rare
la: Mason	_								
Mason	"	March						Very brief	Rare
		April May						Very brief Very brief	Rare Rare
		June						Very brief	Rare
		July September						Very brief Very brief	Rare Rare
		October						Very brief	Rare
AL:		November						Very brief	Rare
Made Land									
īa:									
Nowata	- В								
oa:									
0lpe	- c								
ıb:									
0. Osage	- D								
		January February	0.0-1.0			Long Long	Occasional Occasional	Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		March	0.0-1.0	>6.0		Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
		April May	0.0-1.0			Long Long	Occasional Occasional	Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		June						Very brief	Rare
		July August						Very brief Very brief	Rare Rare
		September						Very brief	Rare
		October November	0.0-1.0	>6.0		Long	 Occasional	Very brief Very brief	Rare Occasional
		December	0.0-1.0			Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
c: Osage	- D								
	"	January	0.5-1.5			Long	Occasional	Very brief	Rare
		February March	0.5-1.5			Long Long	Occasional Occasional	Very brief Very brief	Rare Occasional
		April	0.5-1.5	>6.0		Long	Occasional	Very brief	Occasional
		May June	0.5-1.5	>6.0		Long	Occasional	Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		July						Very brief	Occasional
		August September						Very brief	Occasional
		October						Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional
		November December	0.5-1.5			Long Long	Occasional Occasional	Very brief	Rare Rare
	1	peceumer	10.5-1.5	-0.0		попа	Occasional	Very brief	rare
Qa: Quarry	_	1	1	ı					

			Soil Saturation		Ponding			Flooding	
Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			Ft	Ft 	Ft				
Ta:	D								
Talihina	ע	January February March April November December	0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0	1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5	  	  		  	None None None None None None
Tb: Talihina	D								
	ע	January February March April November December	0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0	1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5 1.0-2.5	  	=== === === ===	   	   	None None None None None None
Va: Verdigris	В								
	_	March April May June July August September October			    	==== ==== ==== ====		Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief	Occasional Occasional Occasional Occasional Occasional Occasional Occasional Occasional
Vb:   Verdigris	В								
		March April May June July August September October				   		Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief Very brief	Frequent Frequent Frequent Frequent Frequent Frequent Frequent Frequent
W: Water									
Wa: Woodson	D	January February March April	0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0 0.5-2.0	0.5-1.5 0.5-1.5 0.5-1.5 0.5-1.5	  	  		  	None None None None
Za:		December	0.5-2.0	0.5-1.5					None
Zaar	D	January February March April December	1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0	>6.0 >6.0 >6.0	  	   	   	  	None None None None None
ZAA: Zaar	D								
		January February March April December	1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0	2.0 2.0 2.0	  	  	  	   	None None None None None
Zb: Zaar	D	January February March April December	1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0 1.0-2.0	>6.0 >6.0 >6.0	   	  	  	  	None None None None None

#### SOIL FEATURES Allen County, Kansas

The following table gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. Depth to top is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as low, moderate, or high, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as low, moderate, or high. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

#### SOIL FEATURES--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Map symbol		Restric	tive layer	Potential	Risk of corrosion		
and soil name	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	for Frost action	Uncoated Steel	Concrete
102gp.		In	In				
003CD: Collinsville Bates	4-20 20-40	Bedrock (lithic) Bedrock (paralithic)		Strongly cemented Weakly cemented	===	Low Low	Moderate Moderate
003EK: Eram	20-40	Bedrock		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Clareson	20-40	(paralithic)  Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated		High	Moderate
003EO: Eram, eroded	20-40	Bedrock		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Gullied Land		(paralithic)					
003EP: Eram	20-40	Bedrock		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Talihina	10-20	(paralithic) Bedrock (paralithic)		Weakly cemented		High	Moderate
003OP:		_					
Olpe 003SF: Summit	1					High	Moderate
003SH:	1					High	Low
Summit	1					High	Low
Woodson 011PA:					Low	High	Moderate
Parsons	İ				None	High	Moderate
Ringo	1	Bedrock (paralithic)		Weakly cemented		High	Low
Clareson	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated		High	Moderate
Bates	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)		Moderately cemented		Low	Moderate
Collinsville	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)		Strongly cemented		Low	Moderate
Lanton						High	Moderate
ShidlerCatoosa	4-20 20-40	Bedrock (lithic) Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated Indurated		Moderate Moderate	Low Moderate
207RD: Ringo	1	Bedrock		Weakly cemented		High	Low
Sogn	1	(paralithic) Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated	Moderate	Low	Low
Ba: Bates	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)		Moderately cemented		Low	Moderate
Bb: Bates	20-40	Bedrock		Moderately		Low	Moderate
Bc:		(paralithic)		cemented			
Bates, eroded	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)		Moderately cemented		Low	Moderate
BOP: Borrow Pits Ca:							
Catoosa Cb:	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated		Moderate	Moderate
Catoosa Rock Outcrop		Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated	 	Moderate	Moderate
Cc: Collinsville Bates	4-20	Bedrock (lithic)   Bedrock		Strongly cemented Moderately	 	Low Low	Moderate Moderate
Da:		(paralithic)		cemented			
DennisDb:						High	Moderate
Dennis						High	Moderate
Dennis Kenoma		===		===		High High	Moderate Moderate
Ea: Eram	20-40	  Bedrock   (paralithic)		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Eb: Eram	20-40	Bedrock (paralithic)		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Ec: Eram, eroded	20-40	Bedrock		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
GRP: Gravel Pits		(paralithic)					
Ka: Kenoma						High	Moderate
La: Leanna, drained-						High	Moderate

### SOIL FEATURES--Continued Allen County, Kansas

Map symbol		Restric	tive layer		Potential	Risk of	corrosion
and soil name Kind		Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	for Frost action	Uncoated Steel	Concrete
		In	In				
Ma:							
Mason						Moderate	Moderate
Made Land Na:							
Nowata	20-40	Bedrock (lithic)		Indurated		Moderate	Moderate
OlpeOb:						High	Moderate
Osage						High	Moderate
Osage						High	Moderate
Quarry							
Talihina	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)		Weakly cemented		High	Moderate
Tb: Talihina	10-20	Bedrock (paralithic)		Weakly cemented	None	High	Moderate
Va: Verdigris						Low	Low
Vb: Verdigris w:						Low	Low
WaterWa:					Low		
Woodson						High	Moderate
Za. Zaar ZAA:						High	Moderate
Zaar Zaar Zb:						High	Moderate
Zaar						High	Moderate

#### WATER MANAGEMENT Allen County, Kansas

The soils of the survey area are rated in the Water Management table according to limitations that affect their suitability for water management. Soils are rated for pond reservoir areas, drainage, irrigation, terraces and diversions, and grassed waterways. Restrictive features that affect each soil for the specified use is also provided in the table.

The ratings in the table are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Moderately limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are significant limitations for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome, but generally require special design, soil reclamation, or installation procedures that may result in additional expense. Fair performance and moderate to high maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Limitation class terms, such as very limited or limited, etc., limitation ratings, and numerical ratings are shown for each soil feature listed. As many as three soil features may be listed for each soil component if applicable. The overall limitation rating for the soil component is based on the most severe limitation.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects theamount of usable material. It also affects traffic ability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Drainage is the removal of excess surface and subsurface water from the soil. How easily and effectively the soil is drained depends on the depth to bedrock, to a cemented pan, or to other layers that affect the rate of water movement; permeability; depth to a high water table or depth of standing water if the soil is subject to ponding; slope; susceptibility to flooding; subsidence of organic layers; and the potential for frost action. Excavating and grading and the stability of ditch banks are affected by depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, large stones, slope, and the hazard of cutbanks caving. The productivity of the soil after drainage is adversely affected by extreme acidity or by toxic substances in the root zone, such as salts, sodium, and sulfur. Availability of drainage outlets is not considered in the ratings.

Irrigation is the controlled application of water to supplement rainfall and support plant growth. The design and management of an irrigation system are affected by depth to the water table, the need for drainage, flooding, available water capacity, intake rate, permeability, erosion hazard, and slope. The construction of a system is affected by large stones and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan. The performance of a system is affected by the depth of the root zone, the amount of salts or sodium, and soil reaction.

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to control erosion and conserve moisture by intercepting runoff. Slope, wetness, large stones, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of terraces and diversions. A restricted rooting depth, a very limited hazard of wind erosion or water erosion, an excessively coarse texture, and restricted permeability adversely affect maintenance.

Grassed waterways are natural or constructed channels, generally broad and shallow, which conduct surface water to outlets at a non-erosive velocity. Large stones, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan affect the construction of grassed waterways. A hazard of wind erosion, low available water capacity, restricted rooting depth, toxic substances such as salts and sodium, and restricted permeability adversely affect the growth and maintenance of the grass after construction.

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

		Features at	fecting	
Map symbol and soil name	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
003CD: Collinsville		Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope	Limitation: large stones slope
Bates	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation:	Limitation:	depth to rock Limitation: depth to rock
003EK: Eram	Limitation:	Limitation:	Limitation:	Limitation:
Clareson	percs slowly slope depth to rock	percs slowly slope wetness Limitation:	erodes easily wetness depth to rock	erodes easily wetness depth to rock Limitation: large stones slope
003EO: Eram, eroded	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily wetness depth to rock
Gullied Land 003EP:			===	
Talihina	percs slowly slope depth to rock Limitation:	Limitation: percs slowly slope	erodes easily slope depth to rock	slope wetness Limitation: erodes easily slope
0030P: Olpe	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope droughty	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope droughty
	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
003SH: Summit	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly
003WF: Woodson	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
011PA: Parsons	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
011RC: Ringo	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope
Clareson		slow intake Limitation: large stones percs slowly droughty		depth to rock Limitation: large stones depth to rock droughty
133BH: Bates	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation:	Limitation: area reclaim	Limitation: area reclaim
Collinsville	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation:	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock
133LA: Lanton	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
133SC: Shidler	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope thin layer	area reclaim	Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

		Features at	ffecting	
Map symbol and soil name	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
Catoosa		Limitation: rooting depth thin layer		Limitation: area reclaim erodes easily depth to rock
207RD:   Ringo	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope thin layer	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly slope	Limitation: area reclaim percs slowly slope
Sogn	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation:	Limitation: area reclaim slope	Limitation:
Ba: Bates		Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Bb: Bates	Limitation: deep to water		depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Bc: Bates, eroded	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: slope depth to rock	depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
BOP: Borrow Pits				
Ca: Catoosa		erodes easily		Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Cb: Catoosa	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	erodes easily depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily depth to rock
Rock Outcrop				
Collinsville	deep to water	large stones slope droughty	large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope droughty
Bates Da:	Limitation: deep to water		Limitation: depth to rock	Limitation: depth to rock
Dennis	Limitation: percs slowly		Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Db: Dennis	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Dc: Dennis	Limitation: percs slowly	erodes easily percs slowly	erodes easily percs slowly	percs slowly
Kenoma	Limitation: percs slowly	wetness Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	wetness Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	wetness Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Ea: Eram	Limitation: percs slowly depth to rock	percs slowly wetness	wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness depth to rock
Eb: Eram	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness depth to rock
Ec: Eram, eroded GRP:	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	erodes easily wetness	Limitation: erodes easily wetness depth to rock
Gravel Pits Ka: Kenoma	Limitation: percs slowly	 Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness

(The information in this report indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

		Features at	ffecting	
Map symbol and soil name	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
La: Leanna, drained-	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
Mason		Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily	Limitation: erodes easily
MAL: Made Land				
Na: Nowata	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily large stones depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily large stones depth to rock
Oa: Olpe	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: percs slowly slope droughty	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: percs slowly slope droughty
Ob: Osage	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: flooding percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness
Oc: Osage	Limitation: flooding percs slowly	Limitation: slow intake wetness droughty	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness droughty
Qa:   Quarry  Ta:				
Talihina	Limitation: percs slowly slope depth to rock	Limitation: percs slowly slope wetness	Limitation: erodes easily slope depth to rock	Limitation: erodes easily slope wetness
Tb: Talihina	Limitation: large stones percs slowly depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope wetness	Limitation: large stones slope depth to rock	Limitation: large stones slope wetness
Va:   Verdigris	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
Vb:   Verdigris	Limitation: deep to water	Limitation: flooding	Favorable	Favorable
W:   Water  Wa:				
Woodson	Limitation: percs slowly		Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness	Limitation: erodes easily percs slowly wetness
	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness
ZAA: Zaar	Limitation: percs slowly	Limitation: percs slowly slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness
Zb: Zaar	Limitation: percs slowly slope	Limitation: slope slow intake wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness	Limitation: percs slowly wetness

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir A	rea	Embankments, Dikes, and Levees		Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Bates	20	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.66	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003EK: Eram	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Clareson	20	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.98	Very limited Content of large stones Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.98 0.88	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Gullied Land	40	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00	Very limited Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003EP: Eram	45	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Talihina	35	_	1.00	Very limited Thin layer		Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
0030P: Olpe	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited   Seepage	0.25	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003SF: Summit	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack Depth to saturated zone	0.91	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003SH: Summit	85	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack Depth to saturated zone	0.91	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
003WF: Woodson	85	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
011PA: Parsons	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
011RC: Ringo	70	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.11	Somewhat limited Thin layer Hard to pack	0.86	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Clareson	15	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.81	Very limited Content of large stones Hard to pack Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir A	rea	Embankments, Dikes, Levees			Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value		
133BH: Bates	45	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.19	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.93	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Collinsville	40	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
133LA: Lanton	90	Somewhat limited Seepage		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
133SC: Shidler	50	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Thin layer Piping	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Catoosa	40	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.84	Somewhat limited Hard to pack Thin layer	0.88	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
207RD: Ringo	50	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.00	Somewhat limited Hard to pack Thin layer	0.92	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Sogn	30	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Ba: Bates	88	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.66	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Bb: Bates	88	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.66	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.99	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated			
Ca: Catoosa	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.93	Somewhat limited Thin layer Piping	0.93	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Cb: Catoosa	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.93	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.94	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Rock Outcrop	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated			
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Thin layer Seepage	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Bates	40	Somewhat limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	0.70	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.81	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		
Da: Dennis	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00		

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir A	rea	Embankments, Dikes, Levees	and	Excavated Ponds (Aquifer- fed)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
				Hard to pack	0.82		
Db: Dennis	90	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Dc: Dennis	- 55	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Kenoma	- 35	Not limited		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ea: Eram	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.77 0.68	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Eb: Eram	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.11	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.86 0.68	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	- 90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.11	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer Hard to pack	1.00 0.86 0.12	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits	- 100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Not limited		Somewhat limited Hard to pack	0.60	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
La: Leanna, drained	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ma: Mason	93	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Somewhat limited Piping	0.07	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
MAL: Made Land	- 100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.93	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.93	Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Oa: Olpe	- 85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Not limited		Very limited Deep to water	1.00
Ob: Osage	- 100	Not limited		Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00 1.00 0.75	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Pond Reservoir A	rea	Embankments, Dikes, Levees	and	Excavated Ponds (Aquifer-fed)		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
Oc: Osage	90	Not limited		Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Slow refill Cutbanks cave	1.00	
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		
Ta: Talihina	100	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.58 0.01	Very limited Thin layer Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Tb: Talihina	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Thin layer	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Va: Verdigris	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.29	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Vb: Verdigris	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.29	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		
Wa: Woodson	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Za: Zaar	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
ZAA: Zaar	85	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.01	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	
Zb: Zaar	100	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.05	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Hard to pack	1.00	Very limited Deep to water	1.00	

#### SANITARY FACILITIES Allen County, Kansas

#### Sanitary Facilities

The following tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, sanitary landfills, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Soil permeability is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a permeability rate of more than 2 inches per hour are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

A trench sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is placed in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil excavated at the site. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation. These properties include permeability, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, flooding, texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, onsite investigation may be needed.

Hard, nonrippable bedrock, creviced bedrock, or highly permeable strata in or directly below the proposed trench bottom can affect the ease of excavation and the hazard of ground-water pollution. Slope affects construction of the trenches and the movement of surface water around the landfill. It also affects the construction and performance of roads in areas of the landfill.

Soil texture and consistence affect the ease with which the trench is dug and the ease with which the soil can be used as daily or final cover. They determine the workability of the soil when dry and when wet. Soils that are plastic and sticky when wet are difficult to excavate, grade, or compact and are difficult to place as a uniformly thick cover over a layer of refuse.

The soil material used as the final cover for a trench landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium or salts and should not be too acid. The surface layer generally has the best workability, the highest content of organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

#### SANITARY FACILITIES Allen County, Kansas

In an area sanitary landfill, solid waste is placed in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and the risk of pollution. These properties include flooding, permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan.

Flooding is a serious problem because it can result in pollution in areas downstream from the landfill. If permeability is too rapid or if fractured bedrock, a fractured cemented pan, or the water table is close to the surface, the leachate can contaminate the water supply. Slope is a consideration because of the extra grading required to maintain roads in the steeper areas of the landfill. Also, leachate may flow along the surface of the soils in the steeper areas and cause difficult seepage problems.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Bates	20	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
003EK:		Restricted permeability	0.50	Slope Seepage	0.67
Eram	60	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Clareson	20	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Content of large	1.00
		Content of large	1.00	stones Slope	1.00
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Slope Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Gullied Land	40	Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Very limited	1.00	Slope Very limited	0.67
003EP:		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Eram	45	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00
Talihina	35	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
003OP:	0.5	Slope	0.84	Slope	1.00
Olpe	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
003SF: Summit	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.81
003SH: Summit	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	   Somewhat limited   Slope	0.91
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	0.81
003WF: Woodson	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
011PA: Parsons	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.50
011RC: Ringo	70	saturated zone Very limited		  Very limited	

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
Clareson	15	Depth to bedrock Slope Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Slope  Very limited  Depth to hard  bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock  Content of large	1.00	Content of large stones Seepage	0.32
		stones		Slope	0.03
133BH: Bates	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	bedrock Slope	0.91
Collinsville	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Seepage Very limited Depth to hard	1.00
		Slope	0.63	bedrock Seepage Slope	1.00
133LA: Lanton	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
		saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00		
133SC: Shidler	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Catoosa	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope  Very limited   Depth to hard	1.00
		Restricted permeability	1.00	bedrock Slope	0.00
207RD: Ringo	50	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock Slope	0.78	Depth to soft bedrock	0.42
Sogn	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Ba:		Slope	0.16	Slope	1.00
Bates	88	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage Slope	0.50
Bb: Bates	88	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	bedrock Slope	0.91
Pa:		Pormoudiffe		Seepage	0.50
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
BOP:				Slope Seepage	0.67 0.50
Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Catoosa	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Restricted permeability	0.50	Seepage	0.50
Cb: Catoosa	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
Rock Outcrop	30	Restricted permeability Not rated	1.00	Slope Not rated	0.19
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard	1.00
		Slope	0.04	bedrock Seepage	1.00
Bates	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope Very limited Depth to soft	1.00
		Restricted permeability	0.50	bedrock Slope	0.67
Da:				Seepage	0.50
Dennis	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
Db: Dennis	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.67
Dc: Dennis	55	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Not limited	
Kenoma	35	Depth to saturated zone Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Not limited	
Eram	90	Very limited Restricted	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft	1.00
		permeability Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone	1.00	bedrock Slope	0.09
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited		  Very limited	
	-	Restricted	1.00	Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		permeability Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.91
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Slope	0.67
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.00
La: Leanna, drained	90	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption fiel	ds	Sewage lagoons	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ma: Mason	93	Very limited Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Restricted	1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00
Oa: Olpe	85	permeability  Very limited  Restricted  permeability  Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone	
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to	1.00 1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone	
Qa: Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock Slope	1.00
Tb: Talihina	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to soft bedrock	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
Va: Verdigris	90	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00
Vb: Verdigris	90	Very limited Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage	1.00
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Woodson	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Not limited	
za: Zaar	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Septic tank absorption field	ds	Sewage lagoons			
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value		
ZAA: Zaar Zb:	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.12		
Zgar	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to saturated zone	0.67		
	l		l				

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitar	У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo landfill	r
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville		Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.04	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope	1.00 0.50 0.04
Bates	20	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	İ	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited	İ
003EK: Eram	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Clareson	20	Too clayey  Seepage Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Slope  Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.00	Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.00
		Too clayey Content of large stones Seepage Slope		Slope	0.00	Too clayey Content of large stones Hard to compact Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock Too clayey		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Depth to	1.00
Gullied Land		Seepage Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope		saturated zone Hard to compact Very limited Slope	1.00
Eram	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey  Seepage Slope	1.00	Slope	0.84	Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact Slope	1.00
Talihina	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope Too clayey		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope		Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.84 0.50
0030P: Olpe	85	Very limited Too clayey Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope		Very limited Too clayey Gravel content Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04
003SF: Summit	85	Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86			Depth to saturated zone	0.47
003SH: Summit	85	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.19	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.86			Hard to compact  Depth to saturated zone	0.47
003WF: Woodson	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00
011PA: Parsons	90	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Hard to compact Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	saturated zone		Depth to saturated zone	1.00

KS-FOTG NOTICE: 275

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitar landfill	У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo	r
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
01100						Hard to compact	1.00
011RC: Ringo	70	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Hard to compact Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.63
Clareson	15	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Content of large stones	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited	1.00 1.00 1.00
		Seepage	1.00			Content of large stones	1.00
133BH: Bates	45	Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock		Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Collinsville	40	Too clayey Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 0.63 0.50
133LA: Lanton	90	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding		Very limited Depth to	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Too clayey	0.50
133SC: Shidler	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
Catoosa	40		1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock		Very limited Depth to bedrock Hard to compact Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50
207RD: Ringo	50		i	Somewhat limited			
KINGO	30	Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.42	Very limited Too clayey Hard to compact Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.42 0.16
Sogn	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.16	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Slope	1.00 0.50 0.16
Ba: Bates	88	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock		Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Bb: Bates	88	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated	0.30	Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Cb: Catoosa	60	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00
Rock Outcrop	30	Too clayey Not rated	0.50	Not rated		Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitar	У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo landfill	r
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Bates	40	Seepage Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00 0.04 1.00 0.50	Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock		Seepage Slope Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey	0.50 0.04 1.00 0.50
Da: Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone		Very limited Too clayey  Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Db: Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Hard to compact Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Dc: Dennis	55	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey		Very limited Depth to saturated zone		Hard to compact  Very limited  Too clayey  Depth to	1.00
Kenoma	35	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	saturated zone Hard to compact Very limited Too clayey  Depth to	1.00
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock Too clayey	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	saturated zone  Very limited Depth to bedrock  Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock Too clayey		Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact  Very limited Depth to bedrock  Too clayey Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock Too clayey Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Depth to bedrock	1.00	Hard to compact  Very limited Depth to bedrock  Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
GRP: Gravel Pits Ka: Kenoma				Not rated Not limited		Not rated Very limited	
La: Leanna, drained		Too clayey  Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Too clayey  Very limited Too clayey Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00 1.00 1.00
Ma: Mason	93	Somewhat limited Too clayey Flooding	0.50	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.40	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.50
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too clayey Gravel content	1.00 0.50 0.29
Oa: Olpe	85	Very limited Too clayey	1.00	   Somewhat limited   Slope	0.04	Very limited Too clayey	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Trench sanitar landfill	У	Area sanitary landfill		Daily cover fo landfill	r
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Slope	0.04			Gravel content Slope	1.00
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Ponding	1.00	Very limited Flooding Ponding Depth to	1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Too clayey	1.00 1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	saturated zone		Hard to compact	1.00
Oc: Osage	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Flooding Ponding	1.00	Very limited Ponding Too clayey	1.00
		Ponding Too clayey	1.00	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00
Qa:   Quarry	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone		Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	
		Depth to bedrock	0.84	Depth to bedrock	0.84	Depth to saturated zone Slope	0.84
Tb: Talihina	- 85	Too clayey  Very limited  Depth to  saturated zone		Very limited Depth to	1.00	Too clayey  Very limited  Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	saturated zone Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00
Va: Verdigris	- 90			  Very limited		Too clayey Not limited	0.50
Vb: Verdigris	90			Flooding Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited	
W:   Water	- 100	Flooding Not rated	1.00	Not rated		Not rated	
Wa: Woodson	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Saturated Zone		Depth to saturated zone Hard to compact	1.00
Za: Zaar	100	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Very limited Depth to	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		saturated zone Too clayey	1.00	saturated zone		Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00
ZAA: Zaar	- 85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.88	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00	Sacuraced Zoile		Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00
Zb: Zaar	100	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Too clayey	1.00
		Too clayey	1.00			Hard to compact Depth to saturated zone	1.00

The nature of the soil is also important in the application of organic wastes and wastewater to land as fertilizers and irrigation; it is also important when the soil is used as a medium for treatment and disposal of these wastes. Favorable soil properties are required to prevent environmental damage.

The use of organic wastes and wastewater as production resources will result in energy conservation, prevent the waste of these important resources, and prevent problems associated with their disposal. Where disposal is the goal, and a maximum amount is disposed in a minimum area to hold costs to a minimum, risk of environmental damage is the principal constraint. Where the reuse goal is pursued, and a minimum amount is applied to a maximum area to obtain the greatest benefit, environmental damage is unlikely.

Interpretations developed for waste management may include ratings for (1) manure and food processing wastes; (2) municipal sewage sludge; (3) irrigation use of wastewater; or (4) treatment of wastewater by the slow rate process, overland flow process, or rapid infiltration process. If available, these should be located in this subsection.

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

The Ag-Waste tables show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, phosphorus, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the tables are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. Not limited indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. Slightly limited indicates that the soil has features that are generally favorable for the specified use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. Somewhat limited indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. Very limited indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered nestimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include permeability, depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erodibility factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, permeability, slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding.

The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

See the National Soil Handbook, September 1992, Part 620, for criteria used in rating soils for sanitary facilities and waste management.

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food processing was	_	Application of sewage sludg		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
003CD: Collinsville	65	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.42	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface	1.00 1.00 1.00
		Too acid Slope	0.11	Slope Filtering capacity	0.04	application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.42
Bates	20	Somewhat limited Too acid Depth to bedrock	0.11	Somewhat limited Too acid Depth to bedrock	0.42	Somewhat limited Too acid	0.42
003EK: Eram	60	Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Depth to bedrock  Very limited  Depth to  saturated zone  Restricted  permeability	1.00
Clareson	20	Depth to bedrock  Droughty Too acid Very limited Droughty Cobble content Restricted permeability	0.16	Depth to bedrock  Droughty Too acid Very limited Droughty Cobble content Restricted permeability	0.16 0.14	Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Droughty Very limited Droughty Cobble content Too steep for surface	0.20 0.16 1.00 1.00
003EO: Eram, eroded	40	Depth to bedrock	0.90	Depth to bedrock Slope Very limited Depth to	0.90	application Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Very limited Depth to	0.96
		saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00	saturated zone Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00
Gullied Land	40	Droughty Too acid Very limited Slope Low adsorption		Droughty Too acid Very limited Low adsorption Slope		application Depth to bedrock Droughty Very limited Low adsorption Too steep for surface	0.20 0.16 1.00 1.00
003EP:						application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00
Eram	45	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.20	Depth to bedrock	0.20	application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock	0.89
Talihina	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00 1.00 1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing was	-	Application of sewage sludg	e	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
00200		Runoff limitation	0.40			Too steep for sprinkler application	0.89
0030P: Olpe	85	Very limited Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Droughty  Too acid	1.00	Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Restricted permeability Too steep for	1.00
		Slope		Slope	0.04	surface application Too acid	0.42
003 gp.		Slope	0.04	STOPE	0.04	Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22
003SF: Summit	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.86 0.00
Summit	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.86 0.66 0.00
Woodson	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too acid		Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too acid	1.00
011PA: Parsons	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.01	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too acid		Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too acid	1.00
011RC: Ringo	70	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to bedrock	0.46	application Too steep for sprinkler	0.77
Clareson	15	Runoff limitation Droughty Very limited Restricted permeability Large stones on the surface Droughty Death to bedrook	0.40 0.19 1.00 1.00	Droughty  Very limited  Restricted  permeability  Large stones on  the surface  Droughty  Denty to bedrock	0.19 1.00 1.00	application Depth to bedrock Droughty Very limited Restricted permeability Large stones on the surface Droughty Depth to bedrock	0.46 0.19 1.00 1.00
133BH: Bates	45	Depth to bedrock  Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability	0.71	Depth to bedrock  Somewhat limited  Depth to bedrock  Droughty	0.29	Depth to bedrock  Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	0.29

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food processing was	_	Application of sewage sludg		Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Droughty Too acid	0.29	Restricted permeability Too acid	0.22	Droughty Restricted permeability	0.29
Collinsville	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Too acid Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface	1.00 1.00 1.00
		Runoff limitation	0.40	Too acid	0.03	application Too steep for sprinkler application	0.77
1227 7.		Too acid	0.01	Filtering capacity	0.00	Too acid	0.03
133LA: Lanton	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding  Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00
133SC:		Restricted permeability	0.30	Restricted permeability	0.22	Restricted permeability	0.22
Shidler	50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Cobble content	1.00 1.00 0.02	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface	1.00 1.00 0.66
Catoosa		Cobble content Too acid Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Droughty Too acid	0.02 0.00 0.39 0.30 0.08 0.03	Too acid  Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid Droughty	0.01 0.39 0.22 0.14 0.08	application Cobble content Too acid Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid Droughty	0.02 0.01 0.39 0.22 0.14 0.08
207RD: Ringo	50	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Slope	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00
Sogn	30	Slope  Very limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation  Slope	1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00	application Too steep for sprinkler application Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00
Bates	88	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.06	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.06	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid Too steep for surface application	0.06 0.01 0.00
Bb: Bates	88	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.06	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid	0.06	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.66 0.06 0.01 0.00
Bc: Bates, eroded	85	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.95

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food processing was	-	Application of sewage sludg	e	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2021		Droughty Too acid	0.66	Droughty Too acid	0.66	Droughty Too acid Too steep for surface application	0.66 0.42 0.31
BOP: Borrow Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ca: Catoosa	90	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	0.71 0.08 0.03	Too acid Droughty	0.71 0.14 0.08	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Too acid Droughty	0.71 0.14 0.08
Cb: Catoosa	60	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Droughty Too acid	0.30	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid Droughty	0.22	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid Droughty Too steep for surface application	0.74 0.22 0.14 0.07 0.02
Rock Outcrop	30	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Cc: Collinsville	50	Depth to bedrock Droughty Runoff limitation	1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Low adsorption	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00
		Too acid Slope	0.27	Too acid Slope	0.85	Too acid	0.85
Bates	40	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.29	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.29	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.31
Da:		Droughty Too acid	0.10	Droughty Too acid	0.10	Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	0.29 0.10 0.07
Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	İ	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00
Db: Dennis	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.31
Dc: Dennis	55	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability	1.00
Kenoma	35	Too acid Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Runoff limitation Too acid	0.18 1.00 1.00 0.40 0.11	Too acid Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	0.67 1.00 1.00 0.42	Too acid Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	0.67 1.00 1.00 0.42

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food processing was	-	Application of sewage sludge	e	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Ea: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.20 0.19 0.03	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.20 0.19 0.14	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.20 0.19 0.14
Eb: Eram	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.66
Ec: Eram, eroded	90	Droughty Too acid  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.46 0.45 0.03	Droughty Too acid  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.46 0.45 0.14	Depth to bedrock Droughty  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Depth to bedrock Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.46 0.45 0.31
GRP: Gravel Pits	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Ka: Kenoma	90	Very limited Restricted permeability Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00
La: Leanna, drained Ma:		Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Flooding Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.40 0.18	Very limited Flooding  Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.60
Mason	93	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Too acid	0.30	Somewhat limited Flooding Restricted permeability Too acid	0.40	Somewhat limited Restricted permeability Too acid	0.22
MAL: Made Land	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Na: Nowata	90	Somewhat limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid	0.89 0.71 0.30	Somewhat limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Too acid	0.89 0.71 0.22	Somewhat limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Restricted permeability	0.89 0.71 0.31
Oa: Olpe	85	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Too acid Very limited Droughty	1.00

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing was	_	Application of sewage sludg	e	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
		Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00	Restricted permeability Too steep for surface	1.00
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	0.42
Ob: Osage	100	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Restricted permeability	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
Oc: Osage	90	Runoff limitation Very limited Restricted permeability Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Runoff limitation	1.00 1.00 1.00	Too acid  Very limited Restricted permeability Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding		Too acid  Very limited Restricted permeability Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
Qa: Quarry	100		0.40	Not rated		Not rated	
Ta: Talihina	100	Very limited Depth to bedrock Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to Saturated zone Droughty Restricted permeability Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Depth to bedrock Depth to saturated zone Droughty  Restricted permeability Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Tb: Talihina	85	Very limited Droughty Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to saturated zone Too steep for surface application Restricted permeability Too steep for sprinkler	1.00 1.00 1.00
Va: Verdigris	90	Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60	Very limited Flooding	1.00	application Somewhat limited Flooding	0.60
Verdigris   w:		Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Wa: Wa: Woodson		Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.03	Not rated  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.14	Not rated  Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.14

Map symbol and soil name	Pct of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	Application of sewage sludge		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
Za: Zaar	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation		Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00
ZaarZb:	85	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.01	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.03	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Restricted permeability Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.03
Zaar	100	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Runoff limitation	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Restricted permeability Depth to saturated zone Too steep for surface application	1.00

### WIN-PST SPISP II SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

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Soils Data Table: SOIL\_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Allen County, Kansas: KS001

### SPISP II Ratings

MUSYM/SEQ#	COMPONENT/TEXTURE/MU%					(SLP)	Runoff (SSRP)	(SARP)
003CD 1	COLLINSVILLE L 65%	D	0.32	6"	2.0%	V	H	Н
	BATES L 20%						I	
	ERAM SICL 60%	С	0.37	15"	2.0%	H (w)		Н
	CLARESON FL-SICL 20%		0.24				Н	
003EO 1	ERAM SICL 40%		0.37	15"	2.0%	H (w)	H	Н
	GULLIED LAND 40%			0"	0.0%	?	?	?
	ERAM SICL 45%				2.0%	H (w)	Н	H (s)
003EP 2	TALIHINA SICL 35%	D	0.37	15"	2.0%	V	Н	H (s)
0030P 1	OLPE GR-SIL 85%	С	0.24	10"	1.5%	L	Н	Н
003SF 1	SUMMIT SICL 85%	С	0.37	8"	3.0%	H (w)	Н	Н
	SUMMIT SICL 85%	С	0.37	8"	3.0%	H (w)	Н	Н
	WOODSON SIL 85%	D	0.43	10"	2.5%	H (w)	H	Н
	PARSONS sil 90%		0.49	7"	2.7%	H (w)	Н	Н
	RINGO SIC 70%		0.28	10"	3.0%	V		Н
	CLARESON ST-SICL 15%				2.5%	L	Н	Н
	BATES L 45%		0.32		2.5%	I	I	I
	COLLINSVILLE L 40%		0.32				Н	
133LA 1	LANTON SIL 90%	С	0.37				Н	Н
133SC 1	SHIDLER SIL 50%		0.32	12"	3.0%	V	H	Н
133SC 2	CATOOSA SIL 40%	В	0.37	10"	3.0%	I	I	I
207RD 1	RINGO SICL 50%		0.37		3.0%		Н	
207RD 2	SOGN SICL 30%	D	0.32	9"	2.0%	V	Н	Н
Ba 1	BATES 88%	В	0.32	10"	2.5%	I	I	I
Bb 1	BATES L 88%		0.32	8"	2.5%	I	I	I
Bc 1	BATES L 85%	В	0.32	6"	2.5%	I	I	I
BOP 1	BORROW PITS 100%		0.00	0"	0.0%	?	?	?
Ca 1	CATOOSA SIL 90%		0.37	11"	2.0%	I	I	I
Cb 1	CATOOSA SIL 60%		0.37	11"	2.0%	I	I	I

### WIN-PST SPISP II SOIL SENSITIVITY TO PESTICIDE LOSS RATING REPORT

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Soils Data Table: SOIL\_KS Sort Order: MUSYM

Allen County, Kansas: KS001

Cb 2	ROCK OUTCROP 30%	D	0.00	0"	0.0% V	Н	L
Cc 1	COLLINSVILLE FSL 50%	D	0.20	7 <b>"</b>	2.0% V	Н	Н
Cc 2	BATES L 41%	В	0.32	8"	2.0% I	I	I
Da 1	DENNIS SIL 90%	C	0.43	10"	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Db 1	DENNIS SIL 90%	С	0.43	9"	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Dc 1	DENNIS SIL 55%	С	0.43	10"	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Dc 2	KENOMA SIL 35%	D	0.43	8"	3.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Ea 1	ERAM SICL 90%	С	0.37	9"	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Eb 1	ERAM SICL 90%	C	0.37	8 <b>"</b>	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Ec 1	ERAM SICL 90%	С	0.37	8"	2.0% H (w)	Н	Н
GRP 1	GRAVEL PITS 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Ka 1	KENOMA SIL 90%	D	0.43	8"	3.0% H (w)	Н	Н
La 1	LEANNA SIL 90%	D	0.32	16"	2.5% H (w)	Н	Н
Ma 1	MASON SIL 93%	В	0.37	17"	2.0% I	I	I
MAL 1	MADE LAND 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Na 1	NOWATA SIL 90%	В	0.37	9"	2.0% I	I	I
Oa 1	OLPE GR-SIL 85%	C	0.24	15 <b>"</b>	1.5% L	Н	Н
Ob 1	OSAGE SICL 100%	D	0.32	13"	3.5% H (w)	Н	Н
Oc 1	OSAGE SIC 90%	D	0.28	17"	2.5% H (w)	Н	Н
Qa 1	QUARRY 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Ta 1	TALIHINA SICL 100%	D	0.37	17"	2.0% H (w)	Н	H (s)
Tb 1	TALIHINA STV-SICL 85%	D	0.24	17"	2.0% H (w)	Н	H (s)
Va 1	VERDIGRIS SIL 90%	В	0.32	23"	3.0% L	I	I
Vb 1	VERDIGRIS SIL 90%	В	0.32	23"	3.0% L	I	I
W 1	WATER 100%		0.00	0"	0.0% ?	?	?
Wa 1	WOODSON SIL 90%	D	0.43	8" 	2.5% H (w)	Н	Н
Za 1	ZAAR SIC 100%		0.28	18"	3.0% H (w)	Н	Н
ZAA 1	ZAAR SIC 85%		0.28	22"	3.0% H (w)	Н	Н
Zb 1	ZAAR SIC 100%		0.28	18"	3.0% H (w)	Н	Н

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In this section, hydric soils are defined and described and the hydric soils in the survey area are listed. The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for each of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 1995). These criteria are used to identify a phase of a soil series that normally is associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1998) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (USDA, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils in this survey area are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 1996).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units in the Hydric Soil Interpretations table meet the definition of hydric soils and, in addition, have at east one of the hydric soil indicators. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 1996).

Map units that are made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

These map units, in general, do not meet the definition of hydric soils because they do not have one of the hydric soil indicators. A portion of these map units, however, may include hydric soils. Onsite investigation is recommended to determine whether hydric soils occur and the location of the included hydric soils.

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and				Hydric soils criteria				
map unit name	Component Hydric	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria		
003CD: COLLINSVILLE COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 PERCENT	COLLINSVILLE	No	hillslope					
SLOPES	BATES	No	hillslope					
	DENNIS TALIHINA	No No	hillslope hillslope					
	ERAM	No	hillslope					
03EK:	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
ERAM-CLARESON COMPLEX, 1 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	ERAM	No	hillslope					
SHOPES	CLARESON	No	hillslope					
	ROCK OUTCROP		hillslope					
	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
	CATOOSA DENNIS	No No	hillslope  hillslope					
	TALIHINA	No	hillslope					
03EO: ERAM-GULLIED LAND COMPLEX, 3 TO 7	ERAM	No	hillslope					
PERCENT SLOPES		İ						
	GULLIED LAND		hillslope					
	DENNIS TALIHINA	No No	hillslope					
	COLLINSVILLE	No	hillslope  hillslope					
	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
	KENOMA	No	hillslope					
03EP: ERAM-TALIHINA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 5 TO 20	ERAM	No	hillslope					
PERCENT SLOPES	TALIHINA	No	hillslope					
	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
	CLARESON	No	hillslope					
	COLLINSVILLE	No	hillslope					
03OP:	DENNIS	No	hillslope					
OLPE GRAVELLY SILT LOAM, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	OLPE	No	paleoterrace					
SHOPES	CATOOSA	No	hillslope					
	CLARESON	No	hillslope					
	DENNIS	No	hillslope					
	ERAM	No	hillslope					
03SF:	KENOMA	No	hillslope					
SUMMIT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 1 TO 4 PERCENT	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
SLOPES	CATOOSA	No	hillslope					
	CLARESON	No	hillslope					
	DENNIS	No	hillslope					
	ERAM	No	hillslope					
	LULA OKEMAH	No No	hillslope hillslope					
	WOODSON	No	divide					
03SH: SUMMIT SILTY CLAY LOAM, 4 TO 7 PERCENT	SUMMIT	No	hillslope					
SLOPES	CLARESON	No	hillslope					
	DENNIS	No	hillslope					
	ERAM	No	hillslope					
03WF: WOODSON SILT LOAM, 1	OKEMAH	No Unranked	hillslope paleoterrace					
TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES			-					
	KENOMA SUMMIT		hillslope hillslope					
11PA: PARSONS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	PARSONS	No	paleoterrace,					
10 7 LEWCENI SPORES	BATES	No	hillslope					
	CATOOSA	No	ridge					
11RC: RINGO-CLARESON COMPLEX, 9 TO 15	RINGO	No	hillslope					
PERCENT SLOPES	CLARESON	No	ridge					
	CATOOSA	No	ridge					
	ZAAR	No	hillslope				l	

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Man symbol and				Hydric soils criteria				
Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria		
133BH: BATES-COLLINSVILLE COMPLEX, 4 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	hillslope					
PERCENT SLOPES	COLLINSVILLE DENNIS ERAM LEBO	No No No No	hillslope hillslope hillslope	  		  	  	
133LA: LANTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LANTON	No	hillslope flood plain					
	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
133SC: SHIDLER-CATOOSA SILT LOAMS, 1 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SHIDLER	No	drainageway					
	CATOOSA LEBO ROCK OUTCROP	No No Unranked	ridge hillslope hillslope	 		 	 	
207RD: RINGO-SOGN COMPLEX, 4 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	RINGO	No	hillslope					
	SOGN CLARESON	No No	hillslope hillslope					
Ba: BATES LOAM, 1 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	ridge					
	COLLINSVILLE DENNIS	No No	hillslope drainageway,					
	ERAM	No	hillslope ridge					
Bb: BATES LOAM, 4 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	ridge					
PERCENT SLOPES	COLLINSVILLE DENNIS ERAM	No No No	hillslope hillslope drainageway,	 		 	 	
Bc: BATES LOAM, 2 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES,	BATES	No	ridge hillslope					
ERODED	COLLINSVILLE DENNIS ERAM	No No No	hillslope hillslope hillslope	 		 	 	
BOP: BORROW PITS	BORROW PITS	Unranked						
Ca: CATOOSA SILT LOAM, 0	CATOOSA	No	ridge					
TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	KENOMA	No	divide					
Cb:	ZAAR	No	hillslope					
CATOOSA-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 1 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	CATOOSA	No	ridge					
	ROCK OUTCROP ERAM	Unranked No	hillslope drainageway, ridge	 				
Cc: COLLINSVILLE-BATES COMPLEX, 2 TO 15	COLLINSVILLE	No	hillslope					
PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	hillslope					
	CATOOSA DENNIS	No No	ridge hillslope					
	ERAM	No	drainageway, ridge					
Da: DENNIS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	DENNIS	No	drainageway, hillslope					
S I INCLINI SHOFES	BATES OLPE	No No	ridge hillslope, paleoterrace					
Db: DENNIS SILT LOAM, 3 TO	DENNIS	No	hillslope					
7 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway, hillslope					

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and				Hydric soils criteria				
map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria			
Dc: DENNIS-KENOMA SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT	DENNIS	No	ridge					
SLOPES	KENOMA CATOOSA	No No	ridge ridge					
Ea: ERAM SILTY CLAY LOAM,	ERAM	No	ridge					
1 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	ridge					
Eb: ERAM SILTY CLAY LOAM,	ERAM	No	drainageway,					
4 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	BATES	No	ridge ridge			Meets Mets pon flooding pon criteria cr		
Ec: ERAM SILTY CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 7 PERCENT	ERAM	No	hillslope					
SLOPES, ERODED	BATES	No	hillslope					
GRP: GRAVEL PITS AND QUARRIES	GRAVEL PITS	Unranked						
Ka: KENOMA SILT LOAM, 1 TO	KENOMA	No	hillslope					
3 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway,					
_	CATOOSA	No	hillslope ridge					
La: LEANNA SILT LOAM,	LEANNA	No	flood plain					
OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	HEPLER OSAGE	No Yes	flood plain flood plain	 2B3	 YES	 NO	 NO	
Ma: MASON SILT LOAM,	MASON	No	flood plain					
RARELY FLOODED	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
MAL: MADE LAND	MADE LAND	Unranked						
Na: NOWATA SILT LOAM, 3 TO	NOWATA	No	drainageway					
7 PERCENT SLOPES	ROCK OUTCROP	Unranked	hillslope					
Oa: OLPE SOILS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES	OLPE	No	hillslope,					
Ob:	ROCK OUTCROP	Unranked	paleoterrace hillslope					
OSAGE SILTY CLAY LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
Oc: OSAGE SILTY CLAY,	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	tition flooding gria criteria	NO	
OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	LANTON VERDIGRIS	No No	flood plain flood plain					
Qa: QUARRY	QUARRY	Unranked						
Ta: TALIHINA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES	TALIHINA	No	hillslope					
Tb: TALIHINA STONY SILTY CLAY LOAM, 8 TO 25	TALIHINA	No	escarpment					
PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway, hillslope					
Va: VERDIGRIS SILT LOAM,	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain					
OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
Vb: VERDIGRIS SILT LOAM,	VERDIGRIS	No	flood plain					
CHANNELED	OSAGE	Yes	flood plain	2B3	YES	NO	NO	
W: WATER	WATER	Yes		4,3	NO	YES	YES	
Wa: WOODSON SILT LOAM, 0	WOODSON	No	paleoterrace					
TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway, hillslope					

All mapunits are displayed regardless of hydric status and are listed in alpha-numeric order by mapunit symbol. The "Hydric Soils Criteria" columns indicate the conditions that caused the mapunit component to be classified as "Hydric" or "Non-Hydric". These criteria are defined in "Hydric Soils of the United States" (USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 1491, June, 1991). See the "Criteria for Hydric Soils" endnote to determine the meaning of these columns. Spot symbols are footnoted at the end of the table.

Map symbol and				Hydric soils cri			
map unit name	Component	Hydric	Local landform	Hydric criteria code	Meets saturation criteria	Meets flooding criteria	
]	ļ						
Za:							
ZAAR SILTY CLAY, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway, hillslope				
ZAA:						l	
ZAAR SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	hillslope				
	PARSONS	No	paleoterrace				
	VERDIGRIS	No	drainageway				
	WOODSON	No	paleoterrace				
zb:			1-			l	
ZAAR SILTY CLAY, 3 TO 7 PERCENT SLOPES	ZAAR	No	drainageway, hillslope				

FOOTNOTE: There may be small areas of included soils or miscellaneous areas that are significant to use and management of the soil; yet are too small to delineate on the soil map at the map's original scale. These may be designated as spot symbols and are defined in the published Soil Survey Report or the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide, Part II.

Areas mapped as water or any map unit that contains one of the following conventional symbols is considered a hydric soil map unit: marshes or swamps; wet spots; depressions; streams, lakes and ponds.

- 1. All Histosols except Folists, or
- 2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Aquisalids, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that are:
  - a. Somewhat poorly drained with a water table equal to 0.0 foot (ft) from the surface during the growing season, or  $\,$
  - b. poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
    - (1) water table equal to 0.0 ft during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within 20 inches (in),
      - or for other soils
    - (2) water table at less than or equal to 0.5 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hour (h) in all layers within 20 in, or
    - (3) water table at less than or equal to 1.0 ft from the surface during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/h in any layer within 20  $\,$
- 3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long duration or very long duration during the growing
- 4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing